

1993

SPANISH-AMERICAN MINT MARKS

presented to

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January 5, 1993

by Gerald S. Porter

Tonight I would like to talk specifically about Spanish Colonial mint-marks. The illustrations are taken from Catalogo de Los Reales de a Ocho Espanoles, (see bibliography). I would also like to discuss briefly the Spanish Coats of Arms evident on colonial coinage to help us to identify some of the early "cob" coinages. Also a list is provided of the Kings of Spain for whom coins were struck in New Spain.

The first mention of the establishment of a mint in the new world of Spain was in a royal cedula (letter) of May 11, 1535, under the rule of Charles I, which ordered the establishment of a mint in Mexico, (Mexico City), and authorized denominations and designs. This was the first mint in the Americas, preceeding U.S. coinage by over 250 years. On July 28, 1542, the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Antonio de Mendosa issued instructions that the mint-mark was to be a large M below a small o. Except for some earlier smaller denominations with M, this was the first important mint-mark to appear on coinage in the new world and has been in continuous use from that time until today. (see illustration below). There was a third mint-mark, large M below a large X with small o above used only on gold cobs through 1713.



CASA DE LA MONEDA DE MEXICO

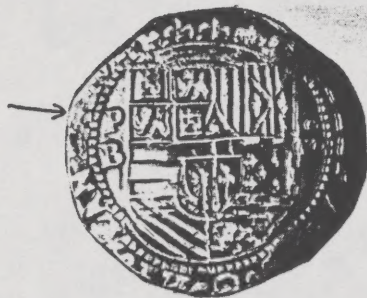


The next important mint to begin operations under the Spanish Colonial government was at Potosi in Bolivia. This was brought about by the discovery of a rich "mountain" of silver in that area in 1545. (Some minor coins were struck at Lima, Peru between 1565-72 with silver from the Potosi mine). From 1572-1773 the Potosi mint used a P mint-mark and from then to 1823 a monogram of the letters P.T.S. (see illustration below).

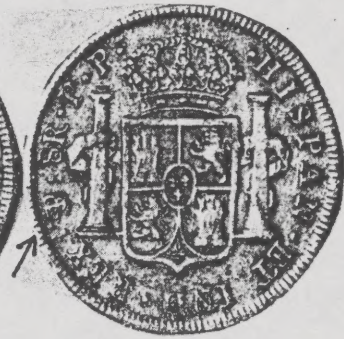
P



CASA DE LA MONEDA DE POTOSI



1555-98



.1797.

The Lima, Peru mint, used the full name, LIMA, at first as a mint-mark; subsequently an L, an LM and finally LIMAE in monogram. Coins were struck at this location until the end of the colonial era in 1823. In the year 1824 eight reales and gold "onzas" were struck at Cuzco, (illustrations of both mints are below).

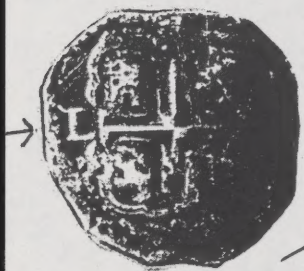
L

LM ME

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE LIMA

CUZ

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE CUZCO



1684 L



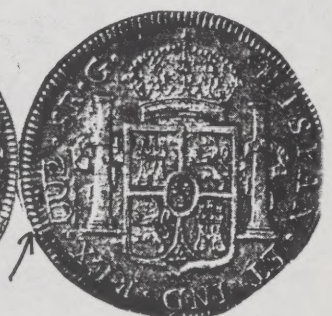
1767 LM



1790 ME



1824CUZ



Colombia, under colonial rule was known as New Granada and included part of Panama. A mint was established at Santa Fe, (Bogota) under Felipe IV, (1621-65) called Nuevo Reino using SF, (Santa Fe) or FS, (backward) on early cobs and later a large NR with small o above; still later another mint was established at Popayan, (see illustrations). As a sidelight, after independence, in 1819 Simon Bolivar united Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama into the Republic of Gran Colombia. Venezuela withdrew in 1829; Ecuador in 1830; Panama in 1903.

NR

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE NUEVO REINO (SANTA FE)

P

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE POPAYAN



1665 NR



1813 P

In Guatemala, a mint was established at Guatemala City under the reign of Felipe V, (1700-46), using G as a mint-mark until 1776 and NG thereafter. Colonial Guatemala included all of Central America except Panama.

G NG

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE GUATEMALA



1766 G



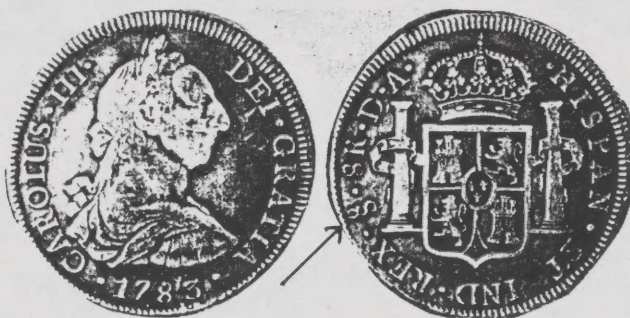
1808 NG



Santiago, in Chile was the last Spanish colonial mint to be established in the new world, under the reign of Fernando VI, (1746-59). The mint-mark is an S beneath a small o. (see illustration).

S

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE SANTIAGO



1783

Prior to independence Argentina used the coinage of Potosi, (Bolivia) and Uruguay used the coinage of Mexico and Santiago, (Chile).

Additionally, it would be improper not to mention the many provisional mints set up in Mexico, to provide coinage during the period of the "War of Independence", (1810-22). They are as follows:

CA C^A

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE CHIHUAHUA

D

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE DURANGO

G^A

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE GUADALAJARA

G

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE GUANAJUATO

LCV

LAS CAJAS DE VERACRUZ

CASA DE LINARES

LINA
RES *EL R. D.
CATORCE

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE "REAL DEL CATORCE"

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE SOMBRERETE DE VARGAS

ISI

PROVISIONAL
DE VALLADOLIDCASA DE LA MONEDA DE VALLADOLID
DE MICHOACANZ^S

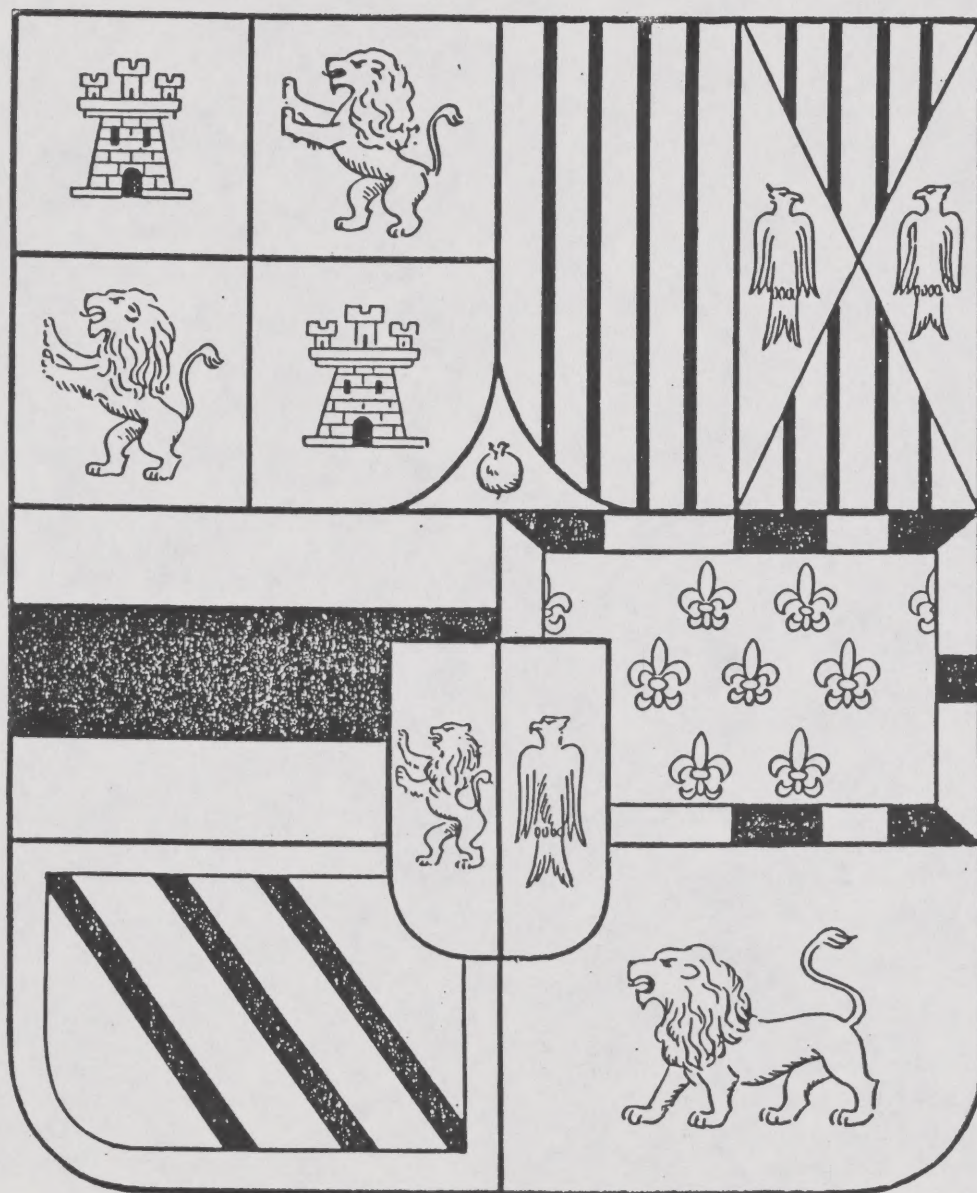
CASA DE LA MONEDA DE ZACATECAS

As mentioned previously an illustration is provided of the "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg used on the obverse of early colonial coinages, with explanation of the various devices to help us to identify early Spanish colonial coinages. Also a list of the Kings of Spain for whom coins were struck in the new world.

A discussion of the above should prove enlightening as I have always been somewhat confused by the various mint-marks and shield devices on this early coinage.

Gerald S. Porter

The "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg



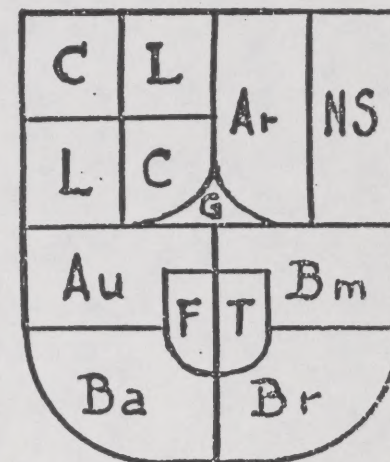
The "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg was the prototype of those used on the obverse of coins of the shield-and-cross type struck in the Spanish Colonies during the reigns of Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II.

After the conquest of Portugal, in the year 1580, the coat-of-arms of that country was added but as it was not customary to show this addition on coins struck on the American continent it has been omitted in this sketch. Coins of the same type struck in Spain have the arms of Portugal above Granada and superimposed on the palets of Aragon, the castle of Castile and the lion of Leon, thus obliterating a portion of the arms of each of these countries.

The early die-sinkers of Potosi, in the Viceroyalty of Peru, copied the prototype much more faithfully than did those of New Spain (Mexico) and at present a four-real piece of Philip II is the only known coin of the Mexico mint bearing the Great shield almost as originally designed. All others are simplified.

Countries represented:

C	Castile
L	Leon
G	Granada
Ar ...	Aragon
NS ...	Naples and Sicily
Au ...	Austria
Bm ..	Burgundy (Borgoña Moderna)
F	Flanders
T	Tyrol
Br ...	Brabant
Ba ...	The Low Countries;



known successively during this period as the Burgundian Netherlands, the Spanish Netherlands and the Austrian Netherlands (Borgoña Antigua).

KINGS OF SPAIN FOR WHOM COINS WERE STRUCK IN NEW SPAIN

(The Mexico mint commenced operations in the year 1536)

Charles I	1516 - 1556	(Charles and Joanna)
Philip II	1556 - 1598	
Philip III	1598 - 1621	
Philip IV	1621 - 1665	
Charles II	1665 - 1700	
Philip V	1700 - 1724	(First reign)
Luis I	1724	
Philip V	1724 - 1746	(Second reign)
Ferdinand VI	1746 - 1759	
Charles III	1759 - 1788	
Charles IV	1788 - 1808	
Ferdinand VII	1808 - 1833	

The independence of Mexico was complete in 1821 but as no new dies had been prepared the mints were ordered to continue striking coins bearing the name and bust of Ferdinand-the-Seventh and the *same date*, 1821, in the following year. Contrary to orders, apparently, and for some reason now unknown the mints at Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Zacatecas produced coins of this type dated 1822.

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FEBRUARY 2ND 1993

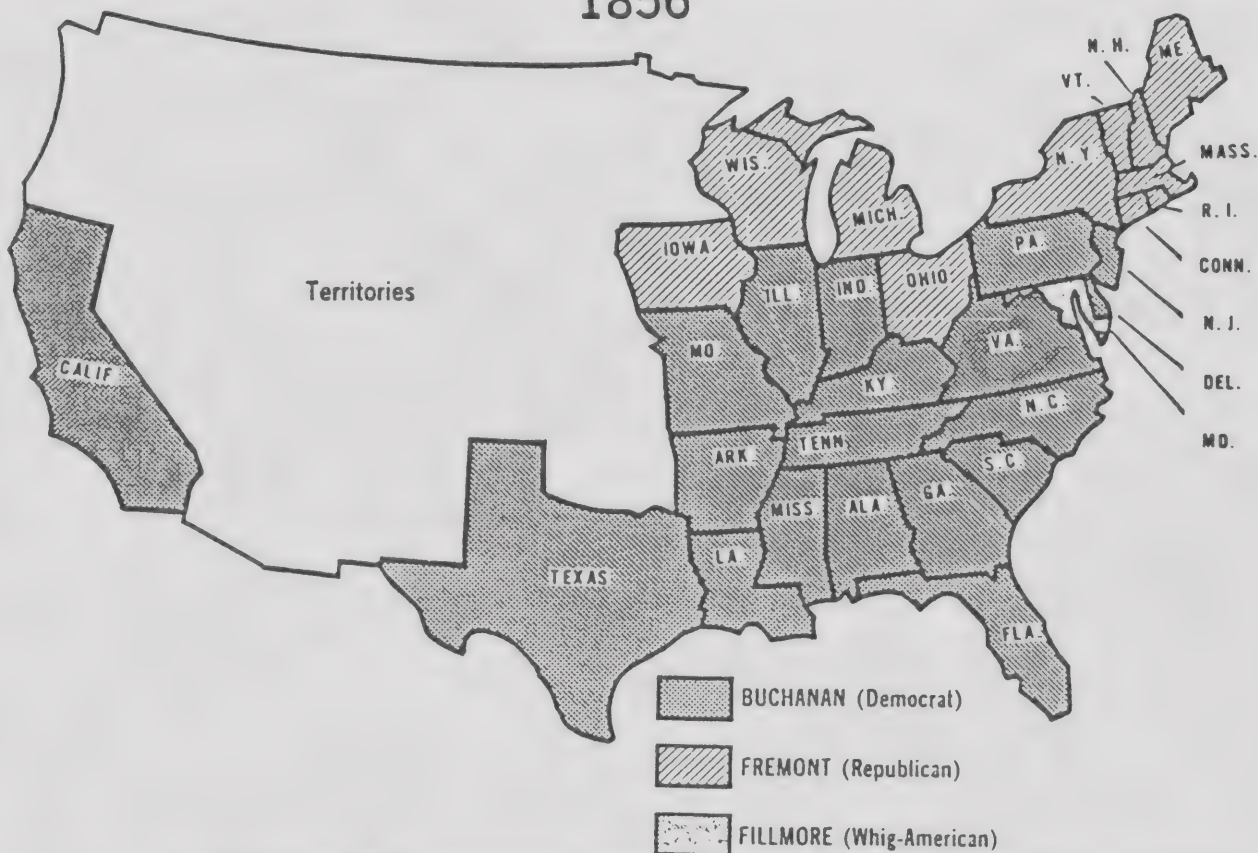
LINCOLN CAMPAIGN & SELECTION OF
MEDALS

BY RICHARD J. CROSBY

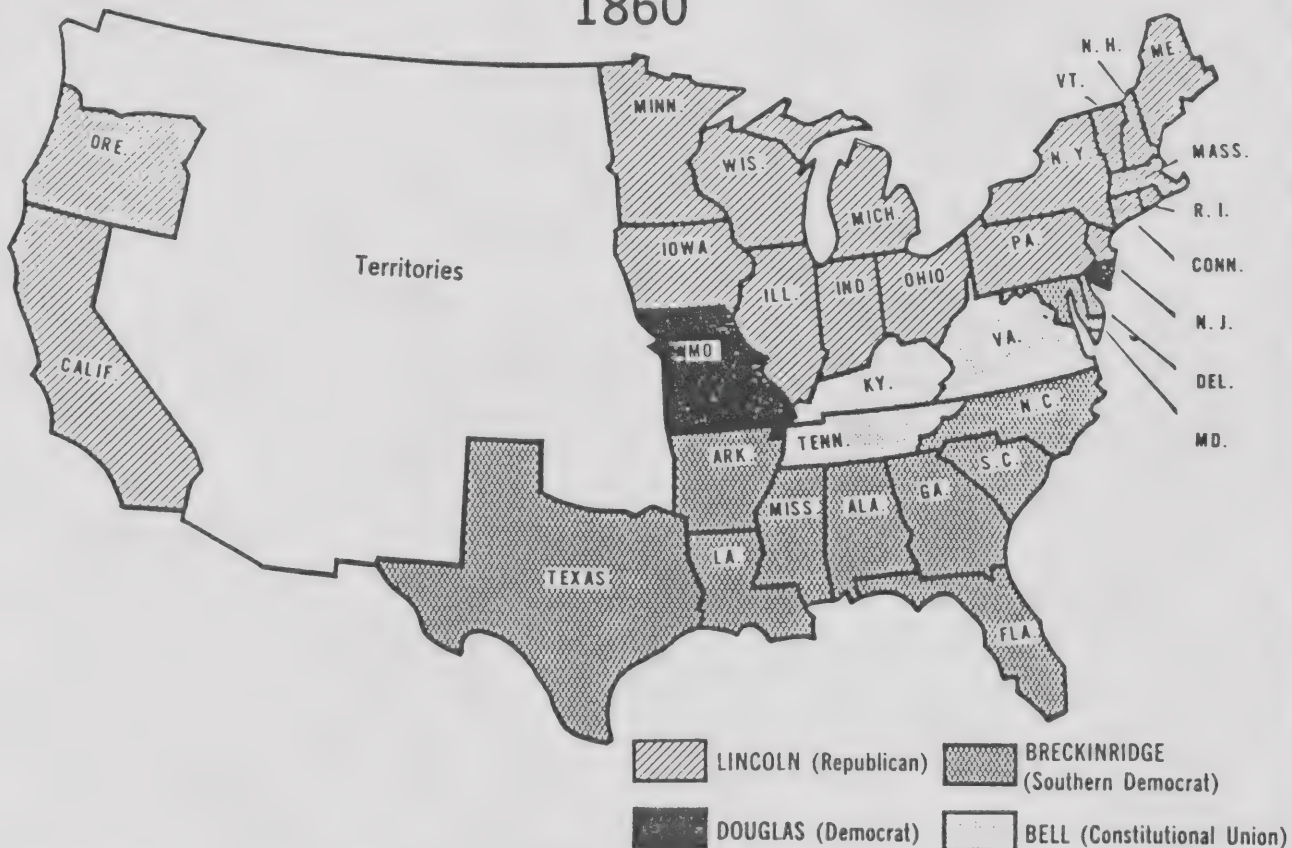


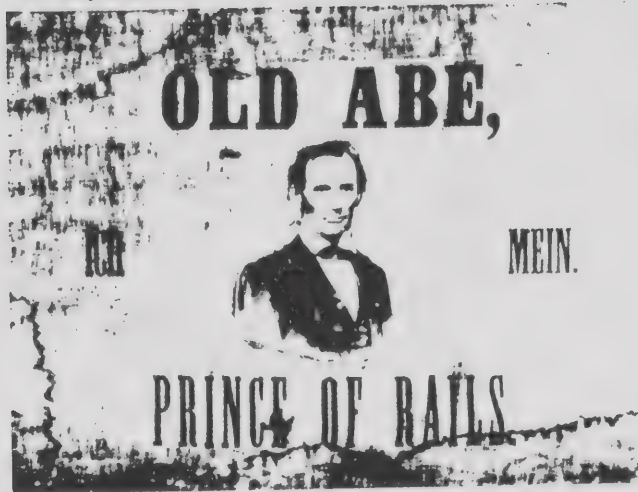
1860: A House Dividing

1856



1860





Parade Illumination

No other American president or major political figure (with the possible exception of George Washington) has ever enjoyed an image more unlike the "typical politician" than Abraham Lincoln—"Old Honest Abe," the humble, unsophisticated, almost vulnerable frontiersman incapable of demagoguery or deception, who rose from obscurity to guide the nation through its darkest hour "with malice toward none, with charity for all." In truth, of course, he was perhaps the toughest and shrewdest man who ever occupied the White House, one who "moved men remotely, as we do pieces on a chess board," as an old friend from Chicago recalled him. Before 1860 the man who would be remembered as a rustic railsplitter had already become a successful corporation attorney and a political figure of national prominence. Yet despite its absurdity, the Lincoln legend is nearly as fascinating as Lincoln the man. Though it owes much of its evolution as part of our folk tradition to his tragic and untimely death in 1865, it all began as a shrewd, calculated effort to market Lincoln as a political commodity in 1860.

During the winter of 1859-1860, when Lincoln and his advisors began to weigh the possibility of a presidential bid, his assets did not appear overwhelming. He was respected by party professionals for nearly wresting a Senate seat away from Stephen Douglas in 1858 and for his reputation as a moderate on the slavery question, but he seemed to lack qualities which would endear him among the voters. He was an uncommonly homely man with a high-pitched, squeaky voice. Apart from 1858, a single term in Congress during the 1840s was his only claim to immortality as a national statesman. He had participated in a marginal way in the Black Hawk War, but no one of sound mind would consider him a military hero. His log cabin birth was a virtue, to be sure, but the log cabin had been milked for all its worth as a symbol by William Henry Harrison in 1840. In short, Lincoln seemed singularly unlikely to develop into a popular folk hero.

The Selling of "Old Honest Abe"


by

Roger Fischer

The nickname "Old Honest Abe," often just "Old Abe" or "Honest Abe," evolved first. Its precise origins are unknown, but it may date back to 1858 or before. In any event, Illinois Republican newspapers friendly to his candidacy were referring to Lincoln as "Old Honest Abe" with some regularity by February, 1860. Given the track record enjoyed by political figures known by the people as "Old Hickory," "Old Tippecanoe," and "Old Rough and Ready," a nickname with a folksy ring to it was undoubtedly a promising beginning.

The real breakthrough, however, was the inspiration of Richard Oglesby, an old personal and political

LINCOLN CLUB.



LINCOLN, HAMLIN AND CURTIN!

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WILL BE HELD

AT SCHOEN-ECK.

On Saturday Evening, June 30, 1860,
To Form a Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin Club, where all in favor of

FREE LABOR.

FREE TERRITORIES, FREE HOMES,
PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Col. HUGH LINDSAY, of "Old Berks" in English and German and by others

TURN OUT!

The ball is in motion—keep it rolling and it will roll in triumph over Europe.
JUNE 21, 1860

Poster

friend of Lincoln from Decatur, host city for the 1860 Republican state convention. Aware that his friend desperately needed some gimmick to enhance his popular appeal, some symbol of his rise from humble origins through honest toil, Oglesby knew he had found it when old John Hanks told him that Lincoln had helped him split rails west of Decatur thirty years before. Oglesby and Hanks rode out to take two of the rails identified by Hanks as ones the pair had split, hauled them into town, and hid them in Oglesby's barn. There they lay until May 8, when they were carried into the state convention by Hanks and another grizzled pioneer, bedecked with a banner proclaiming Lincoln "The Rail Candidate for President in 1860." The delegates went wild. Lincoln was reluctant to claim the rails as his handiwork (perhaps wisely, for it later came out that the original rails had been burned and replaced with new ones), but joked that he had surely made better ones! That day in Decatur, Lincoln was politically reborn as the

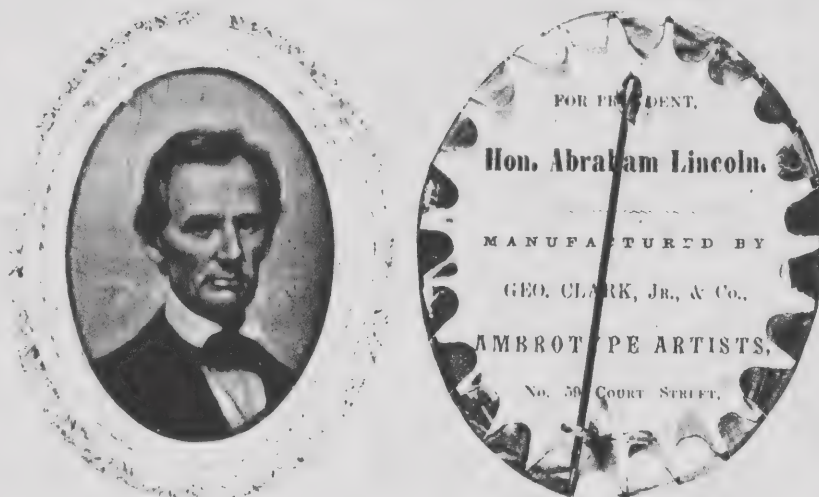


Campaign Battle Flag

"railsplitter;" ten days later, in a convention hall in Chicago with split rails on display in every nook and cranny, he became the Republican nominee for the presidency.

Lincoln was nominated because his low profile on the slavery issue, his lack of enemies, and his apparent strength in the lower North made him an almost certain winner against a divided Democratic party, not because he had once split rails. Nonetheless, the rail-splitter image must have been seen as a real asset by veterans of the debacle of 1856, when Republicans had practically guaranteed defeat by ignoring John C. Fremont's potential popularity as "the Pathfinder" and waging their campaign exclusively on a militant "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free Kansas" ideology. It was a mistake they would not repeat. In 1860 they would downplay as much as possible divisive issues, especially slavery, while basing their campaign on the politics of personality, symbolism, and paramilitary pageantry.

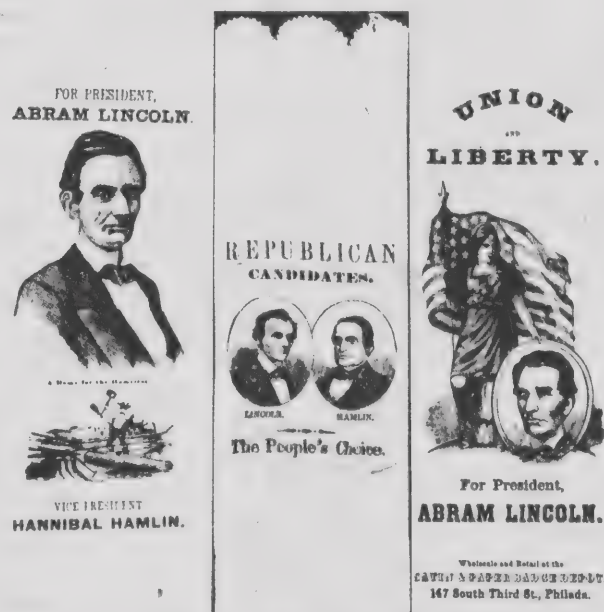
A good indication of this strategy can be derived from the physical remains of 1860 we have preserved in public and private collections. As Herb Collins has



Ambrotype: Obverse and Reverse



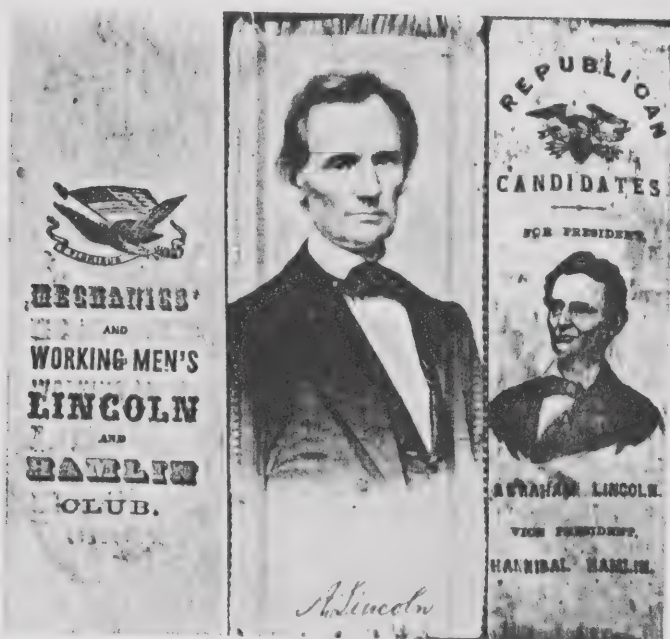
Ferrotypes Actual Size



Ribbons 40% Actual Size



Above Items Actual Size



Ribbons Shown Half Actual Size

pointed out in his excellent article on Lincoln torchlight parades in this issue, the rail-splitter motif was played up during these events in many ways, with rails, wooden axes, transparencies proclaiming Lincoln the "PRINCE OF RAILS," the "zig-zag" step executed by the Wide-Awakes to imitate a rail fence, and more. Transparencies glowed their support for "OLD ABE" or "HONEST OLD ABE." A log cabin float bearing the legend "UNCLE SAM HAS LAND ENOUGH TO GIVE US EACH A FARM" carried through the streets of New York during the October 3, 1860, extravaganza staged by the Wide-Awakes was meant to demonstrate both Lincoln's humble origins and the Republican commitment to a homestead law.

Parade objects were not the only 1860 Lincoln campaign items to emphasize the politics of symbolism and personality. Ribbons played up Lincoln's identity as "HONEST OLD ABE" or "HONEST ABE." Few ribbons were ideological in any sense, but those that were issue-oriented were as likely to read "FREE HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE" or "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY" as "LINCOLN AND LIBERTY" or "UNION AND LIBERTY." Sheet music like "Honest Abe of the West" (to



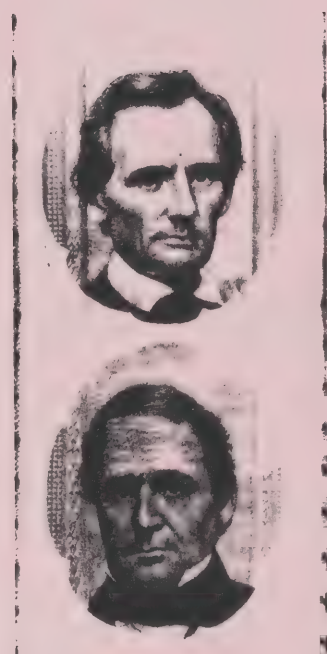
Wide-Awake Flag

the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner") saw wide distribution. Stationery and envelopes were printed and sold with Lincoln's portrait framed by a split-rail fence. Thirteen of the seventy-six 1860 Lincoln tokens listed in DeWitt's *A Century of Campaign Buttons* employed the rail-splitter motif. Several of these carried scenes of a man swinging an axe with such mottoes as "THE RAILSPLITTER OF 1830," while others used rails or rail fences as designs. One token (AL 1860-33) proclaimed Lincoln "THE MAN WHO CAN SPLIT RAILS OR GUIDE THE SHIP OF STATE." Other tokens proclaimed Lincoln "HONEST ABE OF THE WEST," one of them (AL 1860-73) also describing him as "THE HANNIBAL OF AMERICA."

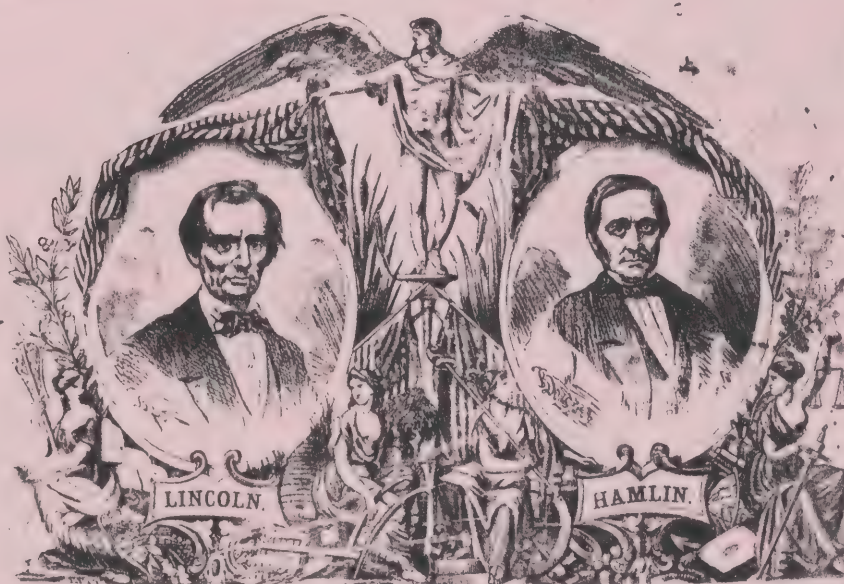
The Lincoln campaign did not succeed in ignoring the sectional question altogether, which would have been impossible in such a tense setting with so many anti-slavery idealists in its ranks, but to a remarkable extent the personal and symbolic elements dominated the campaign. Not since 1840 had a symbol played such a central role in a presidential election as the split rail would do in 1860. All in all, it was a feat worthy of Lincoln's illustrious contemporary, P. T. Barnum.



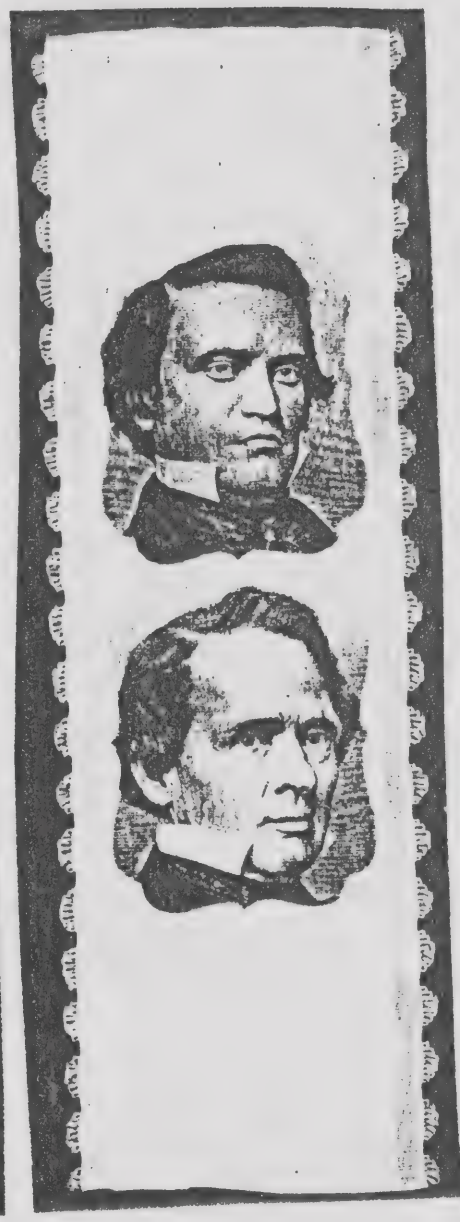
Campaign Medals and Tokens shown Actual Size



Silk Ribbon
½ Size



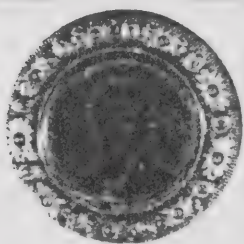
Cloth Banner



DOUGLAS
AND
JOHNSON.

THE UNION
NOW AND
FOREVER.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by LEARY & BROWN,
No. 224 North Twelfth Street, above Green, Philadelphia, Pa.



A. Lincoln



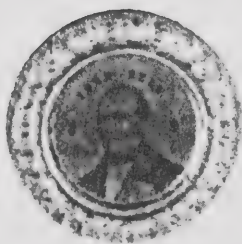
H. Hamlin



J. Breckinridge



J. Lane



J. Bell



E. Everett



S. Douglas



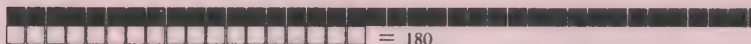
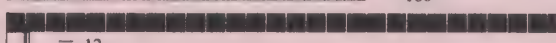

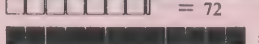
H. Johnson

LINCOLN,

THE HOPE
OF OUR COUNTRY.

WIDE AWAKE.

The Election of 1860

Lincoln/Hamlin		= 1,866,452
Douglas/Johnson		= 1,376,957
Breckinridge/Lane		= 849,781
Bell/Everett		= 588,879
		Popular Votes ■ = 50,000
		Electoral Votes □ = 10

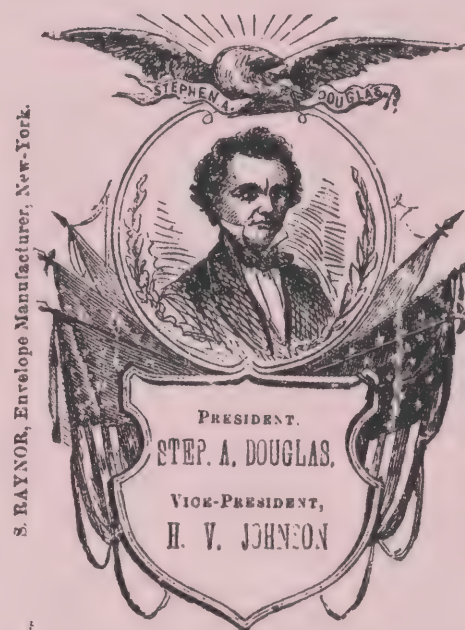
Envelope Cachets from the 1860 Campaign



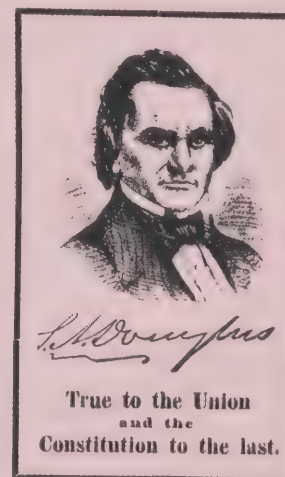
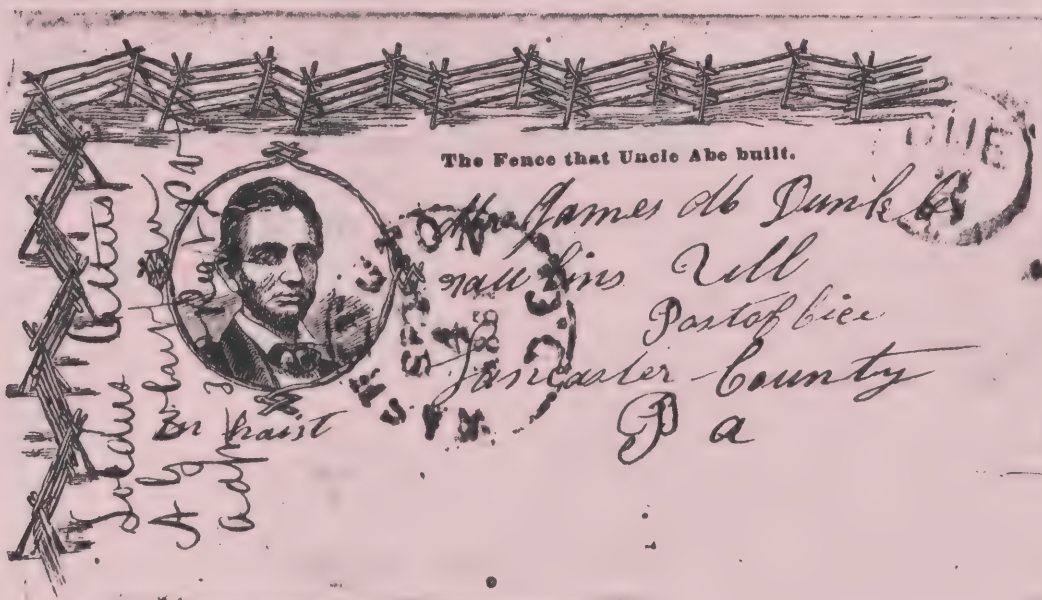
"Old Abe" the Man for the Times.



"Stand by the Flag!"

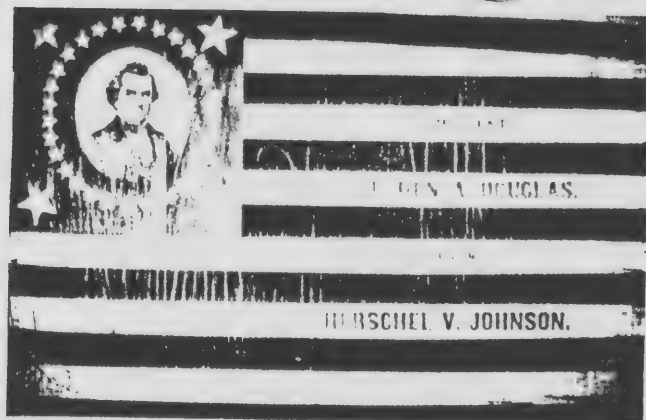
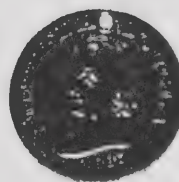
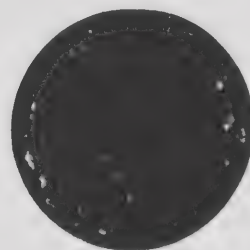
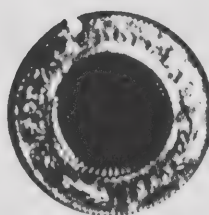
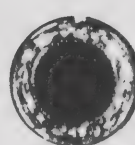
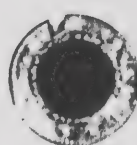
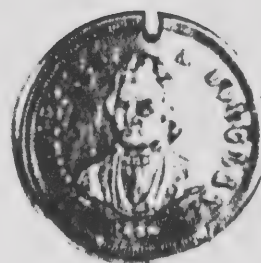
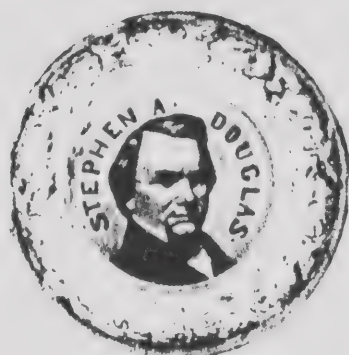
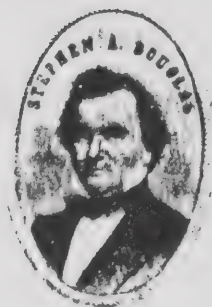


S. RAYNOR, Envelope Manufacturer, New-York.



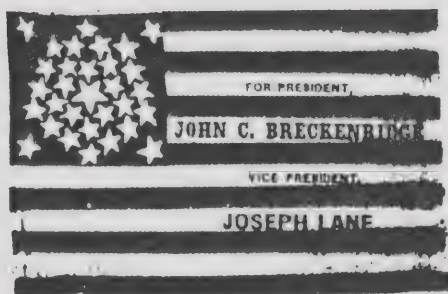
1/2 Size

Stephen A. Douglas and the Union



Campaign Flag

All Items Actual Size



"No Submission to the North"

John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky

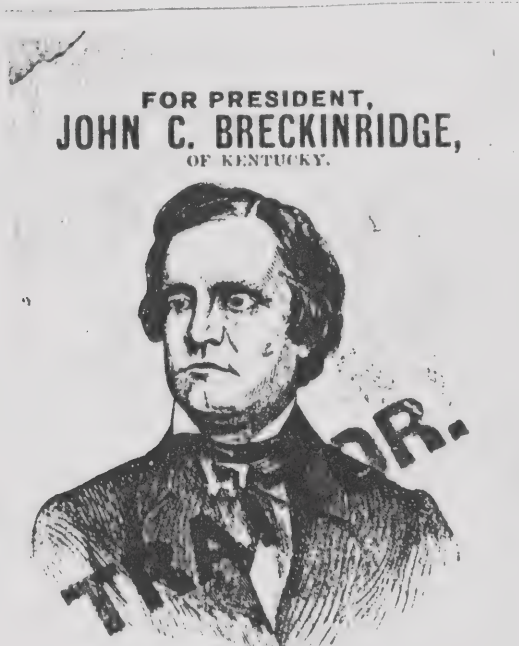


J.C. BRECKINRIDGE.



Ferrotypes Actual Size

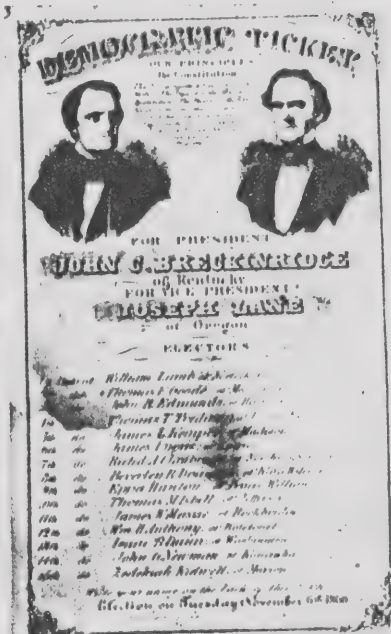
Sheet Music



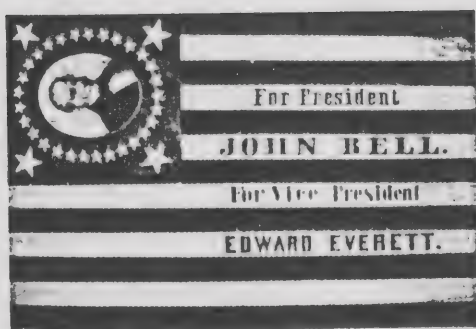
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.



Silk Ribbons
1/2 Actual Size

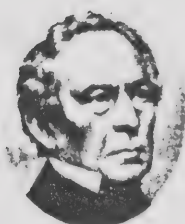
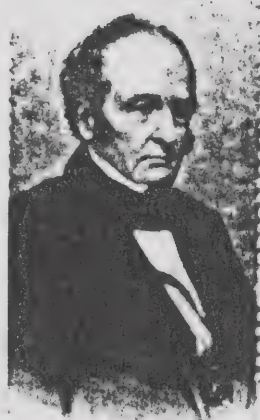
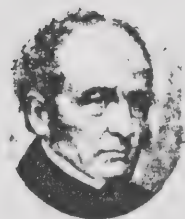


Voting Ticket

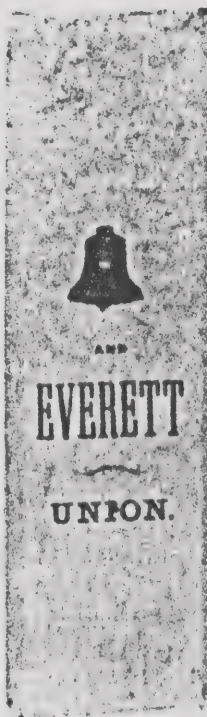


"The Constitution and the Union"

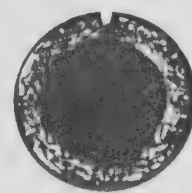
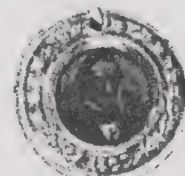
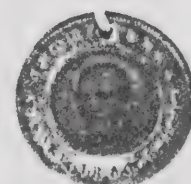
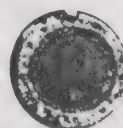
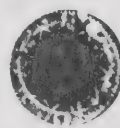
John Bell of Tennessee



Twiss



Ribbons Shown 1/2 Actual Size

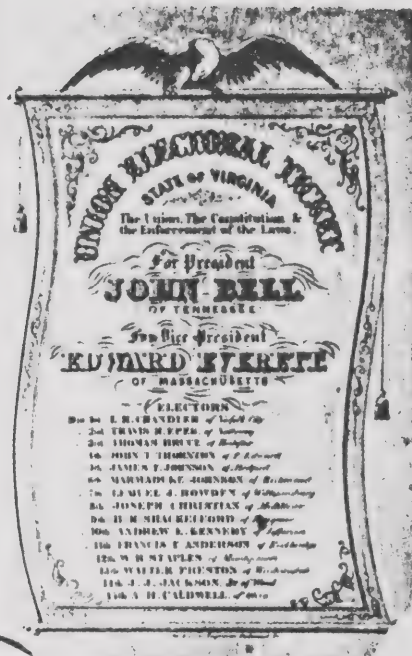


All Items Actual Size



PATRIOT.

Anti-Bell Cachet Overprint



Voting Ticket

T H E B A R C O P P E R

by

Harry W. Colborn

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

March 2, 1993

T H E B A R C O P P E R

This talk will be different from the usual talk on coins given to this august body in two significant ways. First, it is on a single coin, not a whole series covering centuries as some speakers have done. Second, unlike papers given, for example, by Messrs. Homren, Korchnak and others, which delineate a line of research resulting in nicely drawn conclusions, this paper will describe an unfinished research attempt with a series of blind alleys.

The 'single coin' is, of course, the bar copper, also called the bar cent. This 'coin' or perhaps 'token' apparently showed up first in New York City in late 1785. This was during the period when coinage was in short supply and small coins were even scarcer. It was the period when barter was the main means for transactions and the coins that were available were a mixture of weights and countries of origin. I'm sure you all are familiar with George III's policy of subjugation which included laws against the colonies' minting any kind of coin. This policy carried throughout the period before the end of the Revolution and affected American commerce for a decade or more after the Treaty of Paris. And worse, the U.S. had no mint in operation prior to 1793. Some of the slack was taken up in the 1783 to 1793 period by State coining, the states having been released from George III's laws. The most familiar are perhaps those of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. However, during this transition period, there was opportunity for the entrepreneur to create and pass coins at a value less than the intrinsic or metallic value of the piece.

One of these ventures was apparently the bar copper. The piece interested me first because of its unusual design and later because no one seemed to know anything about it. I'll show slides later but the description is simple: Only slightly less in diameter than the large cent, it is substantially thinner. On what has become known as the obverse, there are the initials "USA" occupying most of the field and arranged in serial order, rather than in monogram order. On the reverse are thirteen horizontal bars. No date nor value is shown. A diagnostic burr is on one of the bars which is always referred to as the 'second bar'. Although the term 'cent' is common, it is noted that the burr can only be on the second bar if the coin is given a medalllic turn rather than a coin turn. Of course, those are not universal definitions.

When I started, my main interest was in the country of origin, the mint, and the designer. I thought the best way was to ask people that I thought knew all about this sort of thing. I started with Harrington Manville, who is regarded to be the U.S. expert on numismatics within Great Britain. Mr. Manville, in a very nice reply, said he could not answer any questions about the piece or its origin. He passed my letter on to John Ford and Dick Doty, in case they knew anything. (He did mention that The Gentleman's Magazine in the 1780's and 1790's had no pertinent comments from correspondents although comments were included on other colonial coppers.) From that referral I received nothing from John Ford, which I took to mean he had no information. From Doty at the Smithsonian came the word that he had no information but that he would ask Ray Williamson of Lynchburg. (I heard nothing from Mr. Williamson.) Interestingly, Doty called the engraver's work on the bar copper crude and doubted that it came from the Wyons' design or mint. That will come up again later.

My next shot was the Royal Mint, which I thought should be in England; but it's in Wales. From Mr. Dyer, Librarian and Curator, came the word that he had never come across any reference to the bar copper in the records of the Royal Mint. He suggested two men in Birmingham: Mr. Symons at the Birmingham Museums and Mr. Vice of Format of Birmingham. Both replied. Neither could add anything significant. Mr. Symons said he could not link the piece to George Wyon and that the design is so basic that any die-sinker in Birmingham could have done it. Mr. Vice said approximately the same thing. Mr. Symons suggested contacting the Coin and Medal Department at the British Museum (which is in London). Ms. Hewitt, curator, said they had no information or references on the piece.

That finished off my list of sources in Washington and England. Next was Ken Bressett, another Colonial expert and editor of the Red Book. He said "There simply is not anything known about the 'Bar' piece, and it is anyone's guess as to where it was made." He said the coin was mentioned in the December 19, 1785 issue of the New Jersey Gazette in Trenton. Remember that date--it will come up again. He went on to say that he didn't think these were coins at all--but, perhaps tokens or a sort of patriotic medal to be proudly carried and occasionally spent as a half-cent farthing substitute. Further, he said the work was better than anything in the U.S. at the time--that it was 'most likely' from Birmingham, and that anyone could have cut the simple die.

Meanwhile, I was paralleling the correspondence with some hunting in publications. I received on loan from the Early American Coppers library all of the issues of the Colonial Newsletter--a stack about three feet high. I can't believe I read the whole thing--well, titles anyway. Result: absolutely no mention of the piece.

Of course, one would never continue such a research without consulting Breen, which I did, and found a reference attributed to the New Jersey Gazette of November 12, 1785--as follows: "A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes: on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable (sic) as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty."

Note that Breen's reference is the November 12, 1785 issue of the New Jersey Gazette, while Bressett had December 19, 1785; but still of the Gazette. More later.

Breen says the designer/engraver was George Wyon III and that the piece was minted in Birmingham. Recall that other experts doubted that the Wyons had anything to do with it.

Breen quoted Sylvester Crosby on the above attribution, as you can see in one of the attachments. Crosby, in turn, quoted Charles Bushnell, a New York collector and writer. There is no record as to where Bushnell got his information. Crosby published in 1875; Bushnell would have been 49 in that year.

Meanwhile, I had requested a microfilm of the New Jersey Gazette for 1785 through inter-library loan at the Oakland Carnegie Library. That took about two months, after which I diligently read all issues (published fortnightly) from 1783 to 1786 and found the referenced article dated December 19, 1785; so, apparently Breen is wrong and Bressett is right. As a matter of fact, the Gazette was not published on the November date given by Breen. None of that tells me anything

about country of origin, designer or mint. (A later communication from Eric Newman showed that he had discovered the December date in 1960.) A copy of the article is included in the attachments. Note that it says the buttons are 'valuable', whereas Breen says they are 'variable'.

Other information found and included as attachments follows:

- a. Mease, MD, James. "Old American Coins." Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Third Series, Vol. VII, 1838). According to Eric Newman, this is the earliest article on numismatics.
- b. Dickeson, Montroville W. "Colonial Coins." American Numismatic Manual, 1859. It is claimed here that the pieces were struck "in Cherry Street", Philadelphia, by Mr. Harper who is known for having produced the Jefferson head cent pattern. Dickeson also made struck copies.
- c. Smith. Visitor's Guide to the United States Mint, 1885. This mentions the bar copper.
- d. Coin Collector's Journal, 1887. In this, the author says Bushnell is an unreliable authority and doubts that the bar copper is really a colonial.
- e. Stewart, Frank H. History of the First United States Mint, 1924. He quotes a New Jersey newspaper article with the November date, much like the Trenton article. However, the New Jersey Gazette is not specifically named. Also, the word 'valuable' in the Gazette appears here as 'variable,' as in Breen.
- f. Hancock and Spandauer, Standard Catalog of U.S. Altered and Counterfeit Coins, 1979. In this, the author says, 'Thomas Wyon--Birmingham.'
- g. Bressett, K. A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book), 1993. The editor refers to Thomas Wyon, Birmingham.

In summary, I started out to discover the country of origin of the bar copper, as well as its designer and mint. What do I now know that I didn't know before? Not much.

- a. Most writers believe that the piece came from Birmingham, England. However, there is one dissenting expert who claims that it came from Philadelphia-- a different foreign country.
- b. Those who believe in the design originating in Birmingham are divided. Some attribute the work to some one of the Wyon family, others specifically to George III, still others to his son Thomas. Then there are some who say the work is too crude for the Wyons.
- c. That one writer believing in Philadelphia as the design point also believes that it was struck under the direction of the designer. With the Birmingham group, one says 'Wyon's Mint' the rest are not specific. There were other manufactories capable of handling the job.

So, although I've accumulated a lot of paper, I have not eliminated any of the dead ends or differences in opinions. Now, where do I go from here? I believe the difference in wording in the references to a New Jersey newspaper article indicate that there was more than one New Jersey newspaper being quoted. That deserves looking into. Also, Philadelphia papers could be checked to see if the Cherry Street reference is credible. Similarly, New York papers should be looked into to see what the New Jersey editors were quoting. If the date could be pinned down, ships' manifests could be checked. All in all, it doesn't look easy.

Now, let's digress for the rest of the talk and discuss counterfeiting, or struck copies. Struck copies is the nice term--counterfeiting the not-so-nice. Richard Kenney says of the situation in the mid-nineteenth century, "When rare coins were unavailable, collectors were not averse to the practice of using copies to fill in the gaps in their cabinets. Copies, however, cover a multitude of sins. From the simple counterfeits designed to cheat the government, from electrotypes and casts made from fine genuine specimens, we come to the category under discussion--copies or facsimiles struck from engraved dies. Electrotypes and casts, of course, may be detected by the initiate in a number of ways, e.g., the faint line around the edge of the piece, pitting and other defects in the case of a solid cast, and the very important evidence of the weight. These factors plus the 'feel' are certain to establish proof of an electrotypes or cast. Struck copies, however, are dangerous, for despite the plaintive denials of their makers regarding motives, these pieces have long deceived the unwary and unenlightened. But, here too, careful examination will enable one to distinguish the copy from the genuine.

"Strangely, however, a new factor has recently entered into the scene. Struck copies have acquired a status and can stand on their own; they are not shunned by the collector who is fond of interesting pieces as well as the student eager to possess these pieces for comparison purposes. A 'Bolen' or a 'Wyatt' is no longer mentioned with contempt, except perhaps, in the few instances where a question of fraud was dominant in a transaction. Where at one time they were deemed mere forgeries, they are today items of decided value. This, of course, is largely due to the relative scarcity of most of the copies. An analysis of last century's auction sales discloses the fact that copies were sold openly, undisguised, and furthermore were eagerly sought after--the very same pieces

that at a much later date were upon occasion misrepresented as genuine."

Breen says that there are more forgeries of the bar copper than of any other coins of the period. He says, "All genuine examples have a tiny spine protruding from near end of the second bar, pointing at third . . .", and describes other differences, although they are not diagnostic. Breen goes on to say, "About the earliest of the forgeries reliable historical information exists. In 1862, the Springfield (Mass.) medalist John Adams Bolen made accurate copy dies (without the spine, etc.) and struck 65 impressions. . . ." He goes on to describe what happened to the dies, noting that Bushnell had ordered several strikings from later owners.

There are two small booklets on struck copies of early American coins, one of which was by Richard D. Kenney, quoted earlier, printed by Wayte Raymond in 1952 and reprinted by Durst in 1982. The other is a much scarcer and apparently little known work limited to Bolen's work by Edwin L. Johnson in 1882. I have included copies of both booklets in the attachments. Rumor has it that a definitive work on struck copies is being produced by a New England author even as we speak.

In Kenney, Bolen is quoted as expressing regret for having made the copies since other people sold them as being genuine, and noted that "they were not a financial success to me," Bolen was a highly regarded numismatist and member of well-known societies. So, was he a counterfeiter?

Now for some slides.

1. A picture of one type of Colonial Army uniform button, reproduced from the Encyclopedia Britannica.
2. Obverse and Reverse from Sylvester Crosby.
3. Original Bar Copper--obverse.
4. Original Bar Copper--reverse.
5. Bolen's copy--obverse.
6. Bolen's copy--reverse.
7. Original reverse left, Bolen's copy right.
8. Original obverse left, Bolen's copy right.
9. Cast copy--obverse.
10. Cast copy--reverse.
11. Modern copy (GSP)--obverse.
12. Modern copy (GSP)--reverse.

In addition to having the above subjects for display, I have a recently acquired electrotpe, marked "copy." This is from a group of at least 35 which appeared in the Baltimore area about a year ago.

Thank you.

ATTACHMENTS

CONTINENTAL ARMY UNIFORM BUTTON



ENCYCLOPEDIA

BRITANNICA

"Buttons"

return.

TRENTON, Dec. 19.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the proprietors of the Trenton Academy was held, when the hon. Isaac Smith, esq. Moore Furman, and James Ewing, esqrs. and messrs. Stacy Potts and Conrad Kotts, were, by ballot, elected trustees; and the hon. David Brearley, esq. Samuel Witham Stockton and Samuel Leake, esqrs. and messrs. Isaac Collins, Benjamin Pitfield and John Singer, were appointed visitors, for the ensuing year.

At a joint-meeting of the legislative-council and assembly, at the late sitting in this place, AARON DUNHAM, esq. was appointed *Auditor of Accounts* for this state, in the room of JAMES EWING, esq. appointed continental loan-officer.

His excellency the governor has been pleased to appoint the said AARON DUNHAM, to receive from John Pierce, esq. paymaster general, or from the paymaster general for the time being, such certificates belonging to the corps not appertaining to any line, as shall belong to any of the inhabitants of the state of New-Jersey.

A new and curious kind of COPPERS have lately made their appearance in New-York, the novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation—These coppers are in fact similar to continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes, and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment

of a mint into consideration, and carry it into effect, it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as valuable as the coppers above described, and hardly so plenty.

On Monday evening last SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, esquire, counsellor at law, was married to miss Cox, daughter of the honourable John Cox, of Bloombury.

Died, on Thursday morning last, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA BARNES, wife of Mr. Isaac Barnes, of this place; and on Friday her remains were interred in the Friends burying place, attended by a large number of respectable citizens.

As this location is the birthplace of the "Washington cent of 1791," it looks a little as if the Mr. Harper, therewith so prominently connected, might possibly have paid some attention to the art of coining, before the period when he became so famous.

THE BAR CENT, OR U S A COPPER.

CROSBY
1875

This is another piece about which little is known. Bushnell says of it, "This copper was coined in Birmingham, in England, in the year 1785, and was probably the work of Wyon. The obverse U S A is the same as the device of the old Continental Buttons, having been copied from them. This novel piece was put into circulation in the city of New York, and made its first appearance there in the month of November, of the above mentioned year. On account of its light weight, as well as its device, it was not received with favor, and was not extensively circulated."

OBVERSE.

Device, — U S A in large Roman monogram, on a plain field.

REVERSE.

Device, — Thirteen horizontal bars.

Borders, — Serrated. Edge, — Plain. Size, — $15\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, — 85 grains. |

[Plate IX. No. 25, and Fig. 78.]



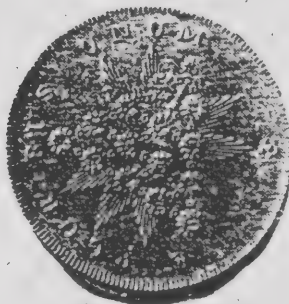
There were two pairs of dies for this token: that given on the plate is the rarest variety. A piece somewhat smaller than that last described, was gotten up a few years since, and has by some been believed to be designed for a half cent of the same type: we have, however, good reason to suppose that it is of quite recent manufacture; it is represented by Fig. 79.

EARLY COINS OF AMERICA

CROSBY



20



26



29



19



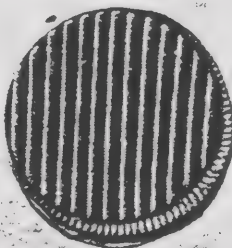
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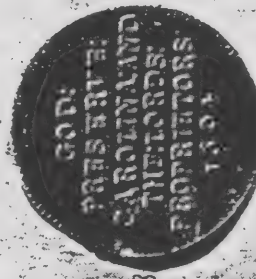
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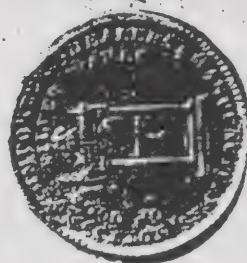
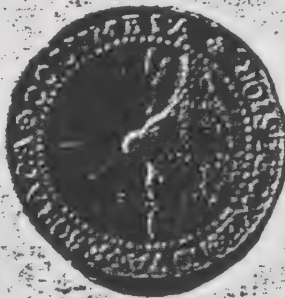
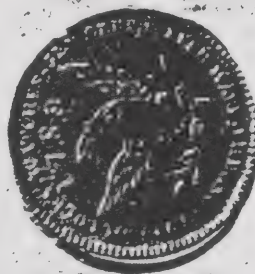
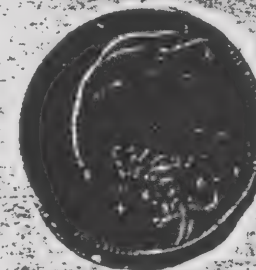
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25



28



17



21



24



27

COPIES

iii. THE BAR COPPER (1785)

The New Jersey *Gazette*, Nov. 12, 1785, described a recent arrival among circulating coppers from Birmingham "Hard Ware" makers:

A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of

which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty.

The Continental buttons mentioned are scarce collectibles (Albert {1974} GI 2); several vars. exist. According to the minutes of the revolutionary Supreme Executive Council, these buttons were made of pewter comprising 75% lead, 25% tin, which would hardly have served for coins: Stewart {1924}, p. 116.

Note that the Great Seal of the United States (1782) represents the Original 13 Colonies as stripes, though easing the count by alternating red and white; this precedent accounts for the stripe or bar device on the coppers' rev. They were struck at considerably lighter weight than the normal Birmingham standard of 60 to the lb.; until the New York copper panic (July 1789), they surely passed with the rest at 14 to the shilling. This circumstance makes the old name "Bar Cent" a misnomer not worth preserving.

We may conjecture that whichever New York merchant ordered them furnished their Birmingham maker with a uniform button as a prototype. At the apparent weight standard of 84 to the lb., a cask containing one cwt (112 lbs.) would have comprised some 9,408 coppers. Crosby, p. 333, quotes Charles Ira Bushnell as attributing these to Wyon's mint in Birmingham; at the time there was no other operation whose name has been preserved, certainly no other with any pretense to legitimacy.

Survivors mostly come F to VF, seldom better or much worse; in mint state they are prohibitively rare. Normally they come on thin narrow blanks with incomplete border dentils. They antedate the period when Birmingham mints were coining coppers with lettered or ornamented edges. No other coins have shown up overstruck on Bar Coppers.

There are more forgeries of the Bar Copper than of any other coins of the period. All genuine examples have a tiny spine protruding from near end of second bar, pointing at third; usually there is also a tiny die crack joining two bars almost at center of the coin. These marks are absent from any of the die-struck forgeries, though they may show on cast or electrotype copies of originals. Crosby, p. 333, mentions two vars., "that on the plate the rarest," but the other var. has never shown up; it was probably a Bolen copy.

About the earliest of the forgeries reliable historical information exists. In 1862, the Springfield (Mass.) medalist John Adams Bolen made accurate copy dies (without the spine or central crack) and struck impressions in copper [65], later selling the dies to the Roxbury coin dealer William Elliot Woodward. Woodward turned the dies over to one of the three Lovetts in New York, ordering silver impressions [12]. Charles Ira Bushnell somehow learned that Lovett had the dies, and privately ordered other striking; in his estate (1882) were later striking in nickel, brass, and tin. Bolen's coppers are minutely lighter than some originals: 81-81.8 grs. = 5.25-5.3 grs. (as against Crosby's 80.8-87.2 grs. = 5.24-5.65 grs.). They normally come in mint state, though a few have been rubbed to simulate originals.

Less is known of the five or six later issues of forgeries; these are mostly struck from cruder dies than the originals, sometimes on cast blanks. Crosby, fig. 79, shows an undersized piece, brazenly called the "Bar Half Cent," in which the letters USA are not monogrammed; this apparently dates to the 1858-73 period. At the other extreme is a deceptive (and not impossibly contemporaneous) coin which showed up at the 1982 ANA

Convention in Boston. This is overstruck on a Bengali (Prinsep) 1/2 Anna, A.H. 1195 = A.D. 1780, KM126, Craig 704; broad irregular flan, about 19-20/16" = 30-32 mm, 197.5 grs. = 12.8 gms.

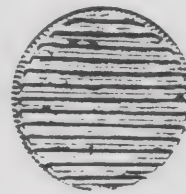
THE BAR COPPER

Designer. Engraver, George Wyon, III. Mint, Wyon's, Birmingham. Composition, copper. Diameter, varies, as below. Weight standard, apparently 84 to the lb. = 83.3 grs. = 5.4 gms.

Grade range, FINE to UNC. No grading standards established; grade by surface only.

1145 n.d. (1785) Copper. Spur from second bar.

Crosby, Pl. IX, 25. Round flan, about 15.5/16" (varies). 80.8-87.2 grs. = 5.24-5.65 gms. Note spur from second bar, partial crack from sixth to seventh bars, recutting above end of sixth bar; forgeries lack these (see introductory text). Border often incomplete. Breisland, Roper:334, UNC., \$2,530.



Old American Coins

.....
Written by James Mease in 1838, "Old American Coins" is the first numismatic article about U.S. coins published in this country.

[The following account of some American coins, issued before the establishment of the present government, by some of the States, was furnished by Doctor JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia.]

No. 1. This coin is larger than a half cent. On one side it has thirteen ribs or bars which run parallel to, and are equi-distant from each other. On the other side are the letters U.S.A. the S. being of larger size, running across the other two letters. It has no date nor any other inscription.

the sentiment "Utile Dulci." One variety is without the scroll. The Half-penny is similar; a few are found with the date 1724. The Farthing is also similar. The words *Utile Dulci* are never found on the uncrowned Halfpence and Farthings. Fine specimens of the Rosa's bring from Five to Ten Dollars each. The rarer varieties, of course, much more.

An extremely rare Rosa Americana of the largest size exists, of the date 1733. One of them is said to be in the British Museum. Another was sold from the collection of Dr. Chas. Clay, of Manchester, England, in New York City, in the year 1871, for \$190. Obverse, laureated bust of George II, "Georgivs II., D. G. Rex." Reverse: rose branch with seven leaves, a full-blown rose and a bud crowned; "Rosa Americana, 1733." "Utile Dulci," on a scroll, beneath the rose.

We sometimes meet with a copper coin something smaller in diameter and not so thick as the old U. S. Cent, having the following characters: Obverse, two L's crossed under a crown, Legend—*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum*. Reverse: "Colonies Francoises 1721 H." Sometimes the date is 1722. The piece tells its own story, being issued during the minority of Louis XV by the French Government for its Colonies. As Louisiana was one of these, it probably circulated there, and is accordingly classed among American Colonials.

Another considerably heavier copper, engrailed on the edge was issued by the same government in the year 1767. Obverse: Two flambeaux, crossed and tied together. Legend—*Colonies Francoises L. XV*. Reverse: Three fleur-de-lis under a crown, are encircled by two half-wreaths fastened by their stems. Legend—*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum 1767*.

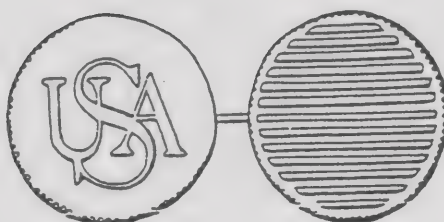
The majority of those now seen have had the three fleur-de-lis obliterated by the letters R F stamped upon them. This, it is believed, was done by order of the Republican Government after its establishment.

The well-known Virginia Half-Pennies seem to have been very plentiful. A number of different dies were used. A laureated bust of George the Third is surrounded, as on the English Halfpenny, with his title "Georgivs. III. Rex." The Reverse has an ornamental and crowned shield, emblazoned quarterly: 1, England empaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland; 4, the electoral dominions. Legend—*Virginia*. Date, 1773. One variety is so much larger than the others as sometimes to be called the penny, but it is not nearly large enough.

A similar devise, dated 1774, has been found in silver, and is known as the Virginia Shilling. It is possible that a coinage of Shillings for Virginia was intended at this time, of which the above was a pattern. However this may have been, the coin is of great rarity, probably less than half a dozen in all are known to coin collectors of the present day.

A very rare if not unique piece, whose history is not known, is called the "Non Dependens Status," from the Legend on the Obverse. This Legend surrounds a draped bust, facing right, the hair falling on the shoulder. Reverse: an Indian in a tunic of feathers, facing left, seated on a globe. In his right hand is a bunch of tobacco; his left rests upon a shield. Legend—*America*. Date, 1778. Judging by the copy that has been made of this piece, which is said to have been engraved only, it must be a fine design handsomely executed.

The Bar Cent is believed to have been made in England, in the year 1785, and sent over to New York for circulation in America. It has the monogram U. S. A. in large Roman letters. In one variety the S is over the other letters, and in another the S is over the U, and the A over the S. The Reverse has thirteen parallel bars. A good Bar Cent can be had for Three or Four Dollars. Other pieces made probably in this country, but not authorized, that were intended for the needs of the New York colonists, will now be described.



No. 15.—Obv. U S A in monogram. Milled border.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars. Milled border. Copper. Edge, plain; size $15\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 16.—Obv. Monogram similar to last, but the letters exhibit slight differences in position; notably the tail of the S pauses abruptly at the base of the U, whereas in No. 15 it passes over upon the U.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars of a slightly different style from last. The borders are milled, but more unevenly than on the preceding piece, which is not esteemed so rare as this. Copper. Edge, plain; size $15\frac{1}{2}$.

The "Bar Cent," as this singular token is usually called, is credited, upon the unreliable authority of the late Charles I. Bushnell, to one of the Wyons, at Birmingham, England. The device U S A was upon the old Continental buttons, which offered the model for this coin. The same authority assigns the piece to New York city, where he claims it first made its appearance in the month of November, 1785. The value of the Bar cent—if it ever had any—has been entirely destroyed by the large circulation of counterfeits, said to have been made by a die-sinker named Bolen, in Springfield, Mass. To this person is also ascribed a different type, bearing on the obverse a smaller monogram U S A. There are many well-informed numismatists who repudiate the Bar cent entirely as a colonial or early state issue, and regard it as a work of recent date. The writer, who for twenty-four years has been actively engaged in coin collecting, is free to confess that he never saw a Bar cent which he believed to be a genuine colonial. There are many who think differently, with whom we will not attempt to dispute. A Bar cent "guaranteed original" sold in the

McCoy sale, May 17—21, 1864, for \$5. In the Bushnell sale the two varieties (guaranteed, of course) brought; No. 15, \$11.50; No. 16, \$15.50. Another, having some of the original red color, of the No. 16 variety, sold for \$9; while a "trial piece" in lead of the same pattern, brought fifteen cents. Where did Mr. Bushnell, on whose authority these tokens gained countenance, get this trial piece in lead?

The Bar Cents

The following item taken from a New Jersey newspaper dated November 12, 1785, tends to show that the bar cents were not coined under the supervision of Robert Morris:

"A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty."

According to the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of 1778 the soldiers' buttons were made of a composition of lead and tin in proportions of about three to one.

*valuable
(in original
text)*

HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT

ITS PEOPLE AND ITS OPERATIONS

FRANK H. STEWART

1924

STANDARD CATALOG OF U.S. ALTERED & COUNTERFEIT COINS
1979
HANCOCK & SPANBAUER

COUNTERFEIT "BAR" CENT

The "Bar cent" is another copper coin in the colonial series of which very little is known. It is believed that they were the work of Thomas Wyon, coined around 1785 in Birmingham, England. Because of their light weight, and the unpopularity of the design, the pieces were not received with favor, thus they did not circulate extensively.



One side of the coin shows 13 parallel bars, while the other side has a monogram USA. The original, genuine pieces show the monogram's leg of the "A" as passing over the "S." The counterfeit dies used in striking counterfeits around 1862 by John Bolen show the "S" passing over the leg of the "A." Bolen's counterfeits were struck more sharply than were the originals.

Records indicate that the Bolen dies were sold to W. Elliot Woodward, who is reported to have struck 12 silver specimens. By 1882, counterfeits had been struck in silver, copper, nickel, brass, and tin . . . and nobody really knows how many counterfeits exist in each metal, struck on the Bolen dies. Cast counterfeits also exist.

Recent cast counterfeits of the "Bar cent" are being produced by the several manufacturers of those "advertising" pieces. Those "sales promotional" fakes range in weight from 88 grains to 175 grains. The original "Bar cent" weighs 85 grains.

WARNING! Because of the large number of assorted counterfeits on the market, and also due to the high price of the originals, any specimen offered for a lower-than-usual price, should be suspect. Don't buy any "Bar cent" without it being first checked by an expert!!

THE "RED BOOK"

1993

THE BAR "COPPER"

The Bar "Copper" is undated and of uncertain origin. It has thirteen parallel and unconnected bars on one side. On the other side is the large roman letter USA monogram. The design was supposedly copied from a Continental button.

The significance of the design is clearly defined by its extreme simplicity. The separate thirteen states (bars) unite into a single entity as symbolized by the interlocking letters (USA).

This coin is believed to have been issued at the same time as the Nova Constellatio coppers by Thomas Wyon at Birmingham, England, for America. It first circulated in New York during November, 1785.

On the less valuable struck copy made by J. A. Bolen c. 1862 the A passes under, instead of over, the S.

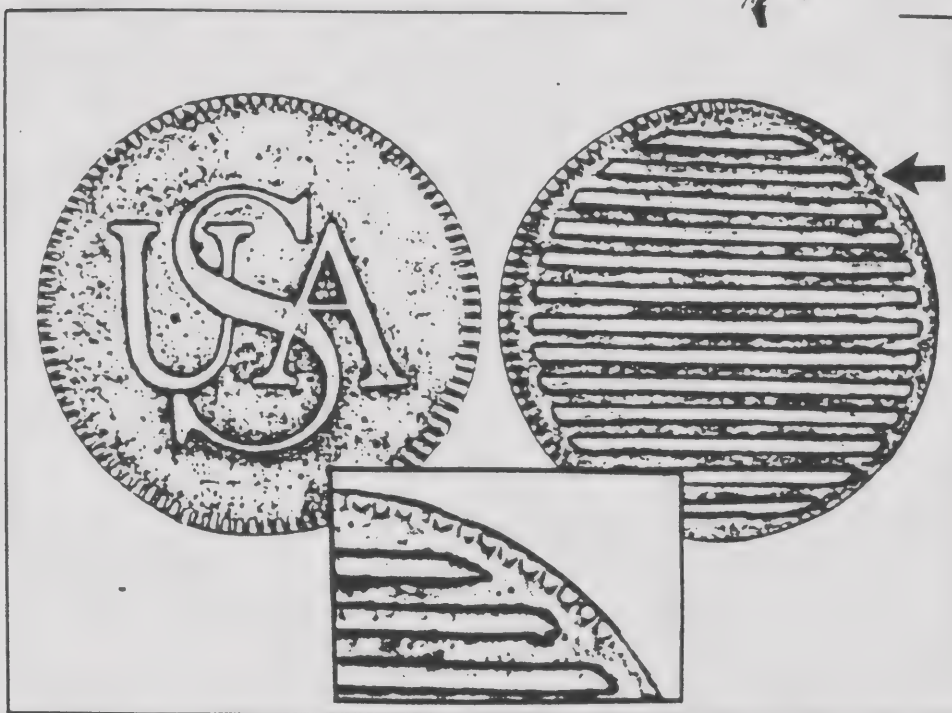
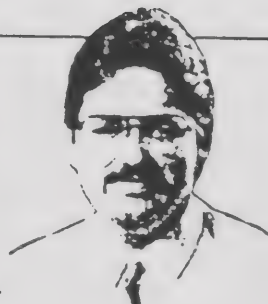


Undated (about 1785) Bar "Copper".....

V. Good	Fine	V. Fine	E. Fine
\$325.00	\$650.00	\$950.00	\$1,850

striking impressions

by Robert R. Van Ryzin



Bar copper

The origin of the Bar copper is uncertain. It was first placed in circulation in 1785 in New York and is believed to have been manufactured in Birmingham, England, at about the same time as the Nova Constellatio coppers. What is certain is that since it caught the eye of collectors, a number of die-struck copies and other forgeries have been created. One method of distinguishing genuine examples from die-struck copies is by taking a close look at the 13 bars on the coin's reverse. All genuine examples display a small spur from near the end of the second bar pointing toward the third bar. However, Walter Breen warns in his *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* that electrotype or cast copies may also bear this characteristic.

THE
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STRUCK COPIES
OF
EARLY AMERICAN
COINS

BY
RICHARD D. KENNEY

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STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS

By RICHARD D. KENNEY

The middle of the nineteenth century may be characterized as the period of the rapid adolescence of American numismatics. For then, the study and collecting interests burst upon the horizon with a feverish glory yet to be rivalled. Under the cloak of keen competition dynamic interest in numismatic Americana was maintained on an exceedingly high level. The logical result was a vitality in colonial coins, politicals, medals, and tokens—a vitality that in some measure would be highly desirable today.

When rare coins were unavailable, collectors were not averse to the practice of using copies to fill in the gaps in their cabinets. Copies, however, cover a multitude of sins. From the simple counterfeits designed to cheat the government, from electrotypes and casts made from fine genuine specimens, we come to the category under discussion—copies or facsimiles struck from engraved dies. Electrotypes and casts, of course, may be detected by the initiate in a number of ways, e.g., the faint line around the edge of the piece, pitting and other defects in the case of a solid cast, and the very important evidence of the weight. These factors plus the "feel" are certain to establish proof of an electrotype or cast. Struck copies, however, are dangerous, for despite the plaintive denials of their makers regarding motives, these pieces have long deceived the unwary and unenlightened. But, here too, careful examination will enable one to distinguish the copy from the genuine.

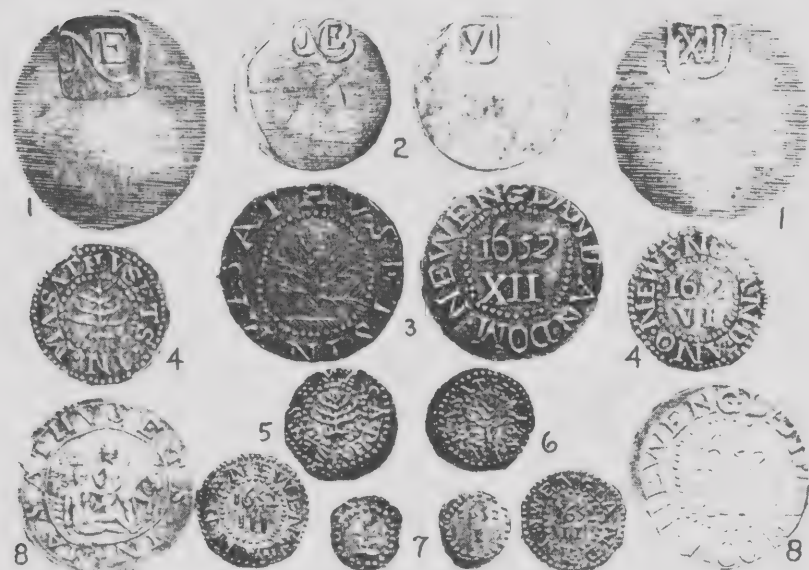
Strangely, however, a new factor has recently entered into the scene. Struck copies have acquired a status and can stand on their own; they are not shunned by the collector who is fond of interesting pieces as well as the student eager to possess these pieces for comparison purposes. A 'Bolen' or a 'Wyatt' is no longer mentioned with contempt, except perhaps, in the few instances where a question of fraud was dominant in a transaction. Where at one time they were deemed mere forgeries, they are today items of decided value. This, of course, is largely due to the relative scarcity of most of the copies. An analysis of last century's auction sales discloses the fact that copies were sold openly, undisguised, and furthermore were eagerly sought after—the very same pieces that at a much later date were upon occasion misrepresented as genuine.

In the listing that follows, many pieces have been deliberately omitted. The copies and fabrications of C. Wyllys Betts and the entire series of souvenir copies of Tom Elder are too numerous to mention here and are deserving of separate studies.

WYATT'S COPIES

Thomas Wyatt, as much as we can learn, lived in New York's Mercer Street in the 1840-1860 period. Aside from reproducing Massachusetts silver coins, he was an active numismatist as evidenced from the frequency of his mention in named sales catalogues. He was at one time associated with Professor Daniel E. Groux in making reproductions of rare U.S. medals.

Wyatt's copies are known in both silver and copper. According to a statement in the Morse sale, sold by Bangs, Merwin in 1860, only twelve sets were then known to have been struck in silver. The copper ones, it was believed, were made by Edwin Bishop who acquired Wyatt's dies. The famous Clay sale catalogue of 1871 is the first illustrated record of Wyatt's pieces. These may be detected, in the case of the New England



hilling and sixpence, by the use of horizontal lines which Wyatt placed in the dies as he copied the engravings from Felt's "An Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency" published in 1839 which in turn was copied from Folke's English Coinage published in 1763. The pieces are similar to but cannot be directly attributed to given Crosby numbers. Attention is invited to the American Numismatic Society's Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 103 by Sydney P. Noe, where Wyatt's copies are more fully discussed on pp. 50-55.

1. New England shilling copied from engraving.
2. New England sixpence copied from engraving.
3. Oak Tree shilling follows Crosby 1bD.
4. Pine Tree sixpence Crosby 1A but no dots.
5. Pine Tree threepence follows Crosby 2bB.
6. Oak Tree twopence date of genuine is 1662.
7. Pine Tree penny a complete fabrication. There is no genuine penny.
8. Good Samaritan shilling.

EDWIN BISHOP

Beyond the fact that his address was 9 Dutch Street, New York City, and that he was said to have acquired Wyatt's dies, nothing is known of Bishop. We know, on the basis of his circular letter, that he struck thirty sets in silver, bronze, and tin of the Washington, Crystal Palace Medal of 1853, Baker 361. W. Elliott Woodward, whose range of knowledge should be reliable proof, also claims for Bishop the following copies:



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. Washington 1793 Half Cent. A fabrication in copper. Baker 27; Bushnell 1254. According to Baker, only 2 specimens known, one of which is in the National Collection. The obverse of this piece is a shell and the reverse is from a genuine Half Cent. The two halves were skilfully joined by Bishop.
2. Good Samaritan Shilling from Wyatt's dies struck over an English gold guinea. This piece is a mule from the obverses of Wyatt's Good Samaritan and Oak Tree Shillings. "Mr. Edwin Bishop, late of New York, informed me many years ago that the dies for the Wyatt counterfeits having come into his possession he struck a few sets, regular in form; in Silver and Copper; that he then took an English guinea and, using the obverse dies of Wyatt's good samaritan and Pine tree shillings, he struck this coin; that he made no similar one in any metal whatever, but immediately destroyed the dies. Hence this die is strictly unique and must ever remain so, both as regards metal and impression. At the sale of Mr. Bishop's Collection, Dec. 17, 1863, it was purchased by Mr. Lightbody for \$42.50 which, considering its great rarity, and desirability was not an immoderate price."
Note following lot 4606, Woodward Sale, Nov. 18, 1878.
The piece was bought in by Woodward himself for five dollars as there was no apparent competition in the sale.
3. All of Wyatt's dies in copper. Early statements in sales catalogues claim that only two sets were made by Bishop. See Lot 1911 in Brooks, Colburn, Finotti, etc. Sale of April 1863 catalogued by Woodward.

ROBINSON'S COPIES

As observed from one of his store cards, Alfred S. Robinson (1836-1876) of Hartford, Conn. was a "banker, broker, notary public, dealer in stocks, bonds, notes, land warrants, uncurrent money, and all kinds of American and foreign specie" Another store card adds numismatist to his versatility in business. Robinson was an active collector as well as a coin dealer; the year 1861 reflecting two auction sales of his collections in addition to his own fixed-price lists. The accompanying table is reproduced from one of these price lists and records the number struck of the medalets and copies that he published.

The Non Vi Virtute, Rosa Americana, Brasher Doubloon, and New England token were engraved by Joseph Merriam of Boston, while George H. Lovett was responsible for the Non Dependens Status and the Washington piece. The last-named coins, not included in the table because they were struck in 1862-63, prove the most interesting. The Non Dependens Status, dated 1778, whose history of the original, it

TABLE

SHOWING the number struck and different metals of Coins, Medalets and Tokens.
Published by ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

NAMES.	SILVER.	COPPER.	BRASS.	TIN.	PLATED.	NICKEL.	REMARKS.
George Clinton Medalet,.....	6	54					Dies Destroyed.
Copy of New York Gold Coin.....		25	25				Dies Destroyed.
Copy of Rosa Americana.....	10	45	45				Dies Destroyed.
Copy of N. E. Elephant.....	3	15	15			15	Dies Destroyed.
Copy of Granby.....	20	150	150	150	150	150	
Anthony Wayne Medalet.....	5	50	50	50	50		
Robert Fulton Medalet.....	5	50	50	50	50		
Fourth of July Token.....	20	100	100	100	100		Dies Sold.
Fireman's Medial.....	20	10 000	2,000	250	350	50	
Little Giant Token.....	24					21	One Die Broken
Douglas and Fourth of July, mule.....		100	100	100	100		Dies Sold.

any, was unknown even to Crosby, boasts two varieties issued in very small quantities, with and without the word copy below the bust and struck in silver and copper. The following comment was made by Lyman Low following Lot 25 in his sale of September 1918.

"This interesting piece entered the numismatic arena, quite in the same manner as its many companions, though not contemporary. It has strangely wandered incognito, through catalogues and collections, for upwards of 50 years, carrying a total absence of origin, issuer or publisher. Crosby in 1874, thought enough of it, to have an illustration made and inserted on page 306, of his work on Colonial Coins. His observation following the description "Origin and History Unknown", wrapped the subject in a wet blanket of double thickness, in which state of coma, it has too long remained . . ."

The Washington Cent of 1789 is a clear fabrication, no original being known. It bears the Baker number 14 and in their work on English tokens, Messrs. Dalton and Hamer curiously list it under Middlesex No. 42. It is known in silver, copper, and bronze.

The Rosa Americana, of all the Robinson copies, bears describing in detail. The portrait of George II on the genuine is truer and lettering is smaller than on the copy. The rose on the genuine faces three-fourths right while the one on the copy is full-face. In addition, the leaves on the copy are elongated and more widely spaced than on the genuine.



1. Higley Copper R Robinson store card. 6 metals; Adams (Conn.) 7-11.
2. Clinton R Non Vi Virtute Vici. 6 struck in silver and 54 in copper.



3. Brasher Doubloon. 25 each in copper and brass.



4. Rosa Americana 2 Pence 1733. 10 silver, 45 each in copper and brass. The copper copy weighs 14.53 grams while the genuine weighs 17.24 grams.



5. New England Token, 1694. 3 in silver and 15 each in copper, brass, and nickel.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS



6. Non Dependens Status 1778. A limited number struck in copper and silver. Haseltine, in the Randall sale of May 1877, claims for lot 717 that only 6 specimens were struck in silver.
7. Washington Cent 1789. An unknown amount struck in silver, copper, and bronze. Baker 14 and no genuine piece exists.

IDLER'S COPIES

William Idler, a Philadelphia coin dealer was located at 111 North Ninth Street beginning in 1858. This period, with its rapidly growing number of collectors, prompted Idler to publish and issue several copies in conjunction with his store cards. A fixed-price list issued by him in 1860 curiously calls his Washington Half Dollar a Cent, a singular error on the part of a dealer whose era was noted for serious study. The dies of the copies were engraved by Warner, probably John S. Warner of Philadelphia, the father of William H. and Charles K., the medalists and dealers of the late nineteenth century. Idler, who died in 1901, once possessed an 1804 dollar, one of which pedigreed specimens is named after him.



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. Washington Half Dollar. Baker 544, in silver, nickel, copper, brass, and tin. The word COPY that appears between the tail and UNITED is usually removed from the die as well as the cruder method of tooling the struck piece.
 - a) The uppermost star on the reverse of the genuine points between T and E, while on the copy it points at E.
 - b) The dot after America in the genuine is closer to the arrow feathers than on the copy.
 - c) The end of the 2 in the date of the genuine points down while on the copy it points up.
 - d) Genuine: silver 12.50-15.16 grams, copper 14.25-17.70 grams. Copy: silver 12.35-15.75 grams, copper 13.65 g.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS



COPY

ORIGINAL

2. Baltimore Penny. Adams (Pa.) 216-222. Struck in gold (2), silver, nickel (3), copper-nickel, copper, bronze, brass, and white metal. The one in copper weighs 5.12 grams and the most distinguishable feature of the copy is that the legend on the obverse ends in CT as opposed to just C on the genuine. Many copies have Idler's commercial information skilfully removed from the obverse. Copper-nickel 3.63; bronze 4.96; brass 4.60 grams.

IDLER MULES

HALF DOLLAR

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Obv. -- Obv. of Half Dollar. Rev. -- Idler's card. | Silver. Adams 210 |
| 2. Same | Copper. Adams 211 |
| 3. Same | Brass. Adams 212 |
| 4. Same | W.M. Adams (212a) |
| 5. Obv. -- Rev. of Half Dollar. Rev. -- Idler's card. | Silver. Adams 213 |
| 6. Same | Copper. Adams 214 |
| 7. Same | Brass. Adams 215 |
| 8. Same | W.M. Adams (215a) |

BALTIMORE PENNY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Obv. -- Obv. of Penny. Rev. -- Idler's card. | Silver, reeded edge. Adams 223 |
| 2. Same | Copper, reeded edge. Adams 224 |
| 3. Same | Cop-Nic, reeded edge. Adams 225 |
| 4. Same | Cop-Nic, plain edge. Adams 226 |
| 5. Same | Brass, plain edge. Adams 227 |
| 6. Same | Brass, reeded edge. Adams 228 |

BOLEN'S COPIES

John Adams Bolen (1826-1907) of Springfield, Mass. was the most widely known and most prolific engraver of struck copies. Prominent and respected among numismatists of his day, his die-sinking of medals and coin-copies was superb. In his own descriptive catalogue of his works, Bolen expressed regret at having made the copies "as I have been informed that they have been worn or rubbed and made to look old, then sold as genuine. I spent a great deal of time on them; on one I worked from a genuine coin, on the others from very fine electrotypes. They are all quite scarce now. They were not a financial success to me . . ." Moreover, Bolen was a highly regarded member of the Springfield Antiquarian Society and a corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, factors which certainly placed him in a completely honorable status.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. BAR CENT. 65 struck in copper in 1862 and the dies sold to W. Elliot Woodward who struck twelve pieces in silver. The Bushnell Sale of 1882 (lots 1162-64) discloses additional strikings in nickel, brass, and tin, but since Woodward in his circular (reproduced here) makes no mention of which of the three Lovetts was commissioned to strike the silver pieces, we shall probably never know who was responsible for the other metals. Bolen's copy has the S passing over, instead of under, the A. Bolen no.2; Johnson no.2.

Copper 5.25-5.30 grams, Silver 5.50 grams; Genuine Copper 5.65 grams.



COPY

ORIGINAL

2. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Large stars. 2 struck in silver and 40 in copper, in 1863 and the dies destroyed by Bolen. According to the Woodward sale of April 1866, a unique striking is known in brass but this may be a trial piece inadvertently omitted in Bolen's listing. The following points of comparison may be used for identification:

- a) The tops of ME in Americana are joined on the genuine.
- b) The lower portion of the S in Tyrannis is just about closed up on the genuine while it is quite open on the copy.
- c) Bolen placed a dot in the Y of Tyrannis as a secret mark.
- d) The point of the star below the second E on the reverse is directed to a small ray on the Bolen; on the genuine, it points to a large ray.
- e) The star under N points to a large ray on the Bolen; on the genuine, it points to a small ray.

Copper 9.45-9.50 grams, silver 9.70-10.65 grams; Genuine copper 7.50-7.60 grams. Bolen no.7; Johnson no.7.

STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS



COPY

ORIGINAL

3. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Small stars. The same general information and statistics as apply to the preceding — including a unique striking in brass which weighs 8.60 grams. Bolen no.8; Johnson no.8.



COPY

ORIGINAL

4. HIGLEY COPPER. 2 struck in silver and 40 copper in 1864 after which the dies were sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards. It is not known how many Edwards had struck although pieces are known in nickel and brass.

- a) Bolen's copy has six dots on each crown band of the reverse, while the genuine has only five.
- b) The copy has a complete circle around the deer while the genuine has not.
- c) Bolen's secret mark, a dot, may be seen in the C of Pence.

Copper 9.50-9.70 grams, Silver 8.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper 7.90-11.02 grams. Bolen no.10; Johnson no.11.



COPY

ORIGINAL

5. CAROLINA TOKEN. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 after which the dies were rendered useless and deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society. One of the silver copies is known to have been struck over an 1807 Half Dollar and is so recorded in lot 1441 of the sale conducted by the Chapman Brothers in June 1885.

Copper 10.65 grams, Silver 6.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.42-10.49 grams. Bolen no.33; Johnson no.36.



6. CAROLINA TOKEN, 2 Elephants. 10 struck in copper in 1869 and the dies deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society after having been rendered useless. Of this piece, Bolen says: "The reverse of No.34 was cut first, but was not correct. I then cut another and after striking the pieces for No.33 I struck two in copper, from the two obverse dies. I then annealed the incorrect die and lettered it "Only ten struck" and then struck the 10, making 12 with elephant on both sides."

Bolen no.34; Johnson no.37.



COPY

ORIGINAL

7. N.Y. LIBERNATUS EAGLE. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 and the dies deposited with the B.N.S. after cancellation.

- The star projects under the extremity of the Indian's right foot on the copy, while it does not extend that far on the genuine.
- Bolen has the ground line touching the Indian's right foot.
- There are nine feathers in the headdress of the copy; the genuine has only seven.

Copper 10.50 grams, brass 9.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.23-9.91 grams.

Bolen no.36; Johnson no.39.



COPY

ORIGINAL

8. CLINTON CENT. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 and the dies deposited with B.N.S. after cancellation. An intimate study of the Clinton Cent may be found in the C.C.J. issue of Sept.-Oct. 1950.

- Bolen placed the tip of the first E of Excelsior to the right of the left foot whereas the genuine has the E directly below the foot.
- The copy has the outer oval on the reverse coinciding with the top ground line; the genuine has two complete ovals, the outer one breaking the top ground line.
- The copy produces a perfect alignment of the side of the second G in George, the bottom of the ear, and the lowest point of the star that follows Clinton; the star on the genuine is high and cannot be aligned with the ear or the G.
- There is a dot in the O of George placed there as a secret mark by Bolen.

Copper 10.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper ditto. Bolen 37; Johnson 40. Silver copy was struck over an 1822 Quarter by Bolen.

- MULE of Reverse 2 with Reverse 3. Bolen Mule No.1. One struck in brass.
- MULE of Obverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.11. 2 Silver, 40 Copper, 5 brass.
- MULE of Reverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.12. 5 struck in copper.
- MULE of Obverse 8 with Reverse 7. Bolen Mule No.13. 5 struck in copper.
- MULE of Obverse 8 with Obverse 7. Bolen Mule No.14. 5 struck in copper.
- MULE of Reverse 2 with Obverse 4. Unlisted by Bolen and probably struck by Edwards. The dies are obviously defaced and partially restored.

Other mules also exist combined with Bolen's Store Cards and unlisted both by Bolen and Johnson.

EDWARD'S COPIES

Very little is known of Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York. His name appears regularly amongst the buyers in the sales catalogues of the 1860's a fact which unquestionably placed him in the ranks of serious collectors of the day. His own collection was catalogued by Edward Cogan and sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co. in October 1865, shortly after his death. None of his copies, incidentally, appeared in the sale. The authority for his responsibility in striking and/or issuing copies rests with W. Elliot Woodward and Ed Frossard in the case of the Half Cent, and with Edward Cogan for the Immune Columbia which is illustrated by Crosby on Plate X.



COPY

ORIGINAL

- HALF CENT 1796. 12 pieces struck; 4.85 grams; genuine 5.05 grams. Bushnell 2768. In the Francis S. Hoffman collection sold in New York during a four-day sale in April 1866, Woodward has this to say about lot 944: "One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in

London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City." The piece in this sale, incidentally, was purchased by Crosby for \$5.50.

2. IMMUNE COLUMBIA/NOVA CONSTELLATIO

- a) The reverse of Edwards' die has the lowest star pointing directly between V and A of NOVA, whereas the star of the genuine tends to point toward V.
- b) The space between the C of COLUMBIA and the head is wider on the genuine than on the copy.
- c) There is no ground line visible on Crosby's illustration of Edwards' copy.

Note: The writer has been unable to procure a specimen of the Edwards copy for illustration and weight.

DICKESON COPIES

Prof. Montroville Wilson Dickeson (1813-1882) was best known for his American Numismatic Manual published in Philadelphia in 1859. Although a doctor of medicine, most of his years were spent in the study of antiquities and archaeology.



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. SOMMER ISLANDS SHILLING. Copper-Nickel, copper, brass, white-metal. This piece comes muled with various store cards and medals. Although Crosby called this a Robinson piece and others attributed it to Idler, it remained for Woodward to give Dickeson credit for issuing this copy. It was struck, probably in Philadelphia, in the 1850's.



COPY

ORIGINAL

2. CONTINENTAL DOLLAR 1776. Copper, tin, and according to Haseltine, also 50 specimens in silver. Struck as a souvenir for the Centennial of 1876, this piece, like the preceding, cannot deceive. Years later, in the twentieth century, Thomas L. Elder acquired the dies.

SOMMER ISLANDS MULES

1. Obv. Washington (Baker 615). Rev. — Hog. Copper. Adams 161
2. Same Hog. W.M. Adams (161a)
3. Same Ship. Copper. Adams 159
4. Same Ship. W.M. Adams 160
5. Obv. — Evans & Watson, Phila. Rev. — Ship. Copper. Adams 147
6. Same Ship. Brass. Adams 148
7. Same Ship. W.M. Adams 149
8. Same Ship. Cop-Nic. Adams 150
9. Same Hog. Copper. Adams 151
10. Same Hog. Brass. Adams 152
11. Same Hog. W.M. Adams 153
12. Same Hop. Cop-Nic. Adams 154



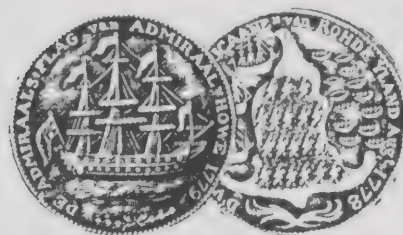
WUESTHOFF

Located at 113 Canal Street, A. Wuesthoff was a New York City coin dealer in the 1880's. His only issue was a fabrication of a Sommer Islands 20 Shilling piece struck in gold, silver, bronze, and brass. It is not known how many of each were struck nor do we know the engraver of the dies. The bronze specimen weighs 12.62 grams while the one in brass weighs exactly 11 grams. Silver 14.95, Gold 7.13 grams — 20 carats.



THE KETTLE COPIES

The copper-gilt or brass imitations of United States Half and Quarter Eagles of 1803 are merely gaming counters. They were made by the Birmingham firm of Kettle & Sons in the early part of the nineteenth century and the name Kettle is discernable to the right of the date. Attempts were made to attribute pattern qualities to these pieces at various times by unknowing parties. The Quarter Eagle is also known in silver and was catalogued in the Chubbuck sale of 1873 where it was called a "Kettle dime."



THE GRANT COPY

Horace M. Grant, a dealer who operated Grant's Hobby Shop at 109 Empire Street, Providence, Rhode Island, had copies of the Rhode Island token made in 1936. These were struck by the Robbins Company of Attleboro, Mass. in both bronze and silver, the latter metal in a very limited number. To avoid confusion, despite the obvious medallion character of the copy, Mr. Grant had his initials H.M.G. placed on the crest of the wave below the Howe battleship.



THE SMITH COUNTERFEITS

"Smith of Ann Street" seems to be a byword among collectors of large cents yet his engraver is shrouded in a mantle of obscurity. His counterfeits are nothing more than genuine cents which were rather tastefully tooled and improved upon. Although his 1793 Cents are the most common, it does not seem improbable that he also improved or otherwise altered other dates, e.g., 1799 and 1804.

From the Jencks and Paine Sale sold by Woodward in December 1866, we hear the first mention of Smith pieces under lot 303: "1793 Unique variety; obv. head with flowing hair; rev. wreath, stars and stripes on the edge. One of Mr. Smith's make, and more artistic and Beautiful coin than was ever issued by the U.S. Mint."



MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Thomas L. Elder souvenir copies.

The late Tom Elder 1877-1948 was a prolific issuer of medals and tokens relating to historical events. As a New York coin dealer he had at one time acquired the dies of the Dickson Continental Dollar copy and proceeded to restrike and mule a number of pieces from these dies. Some of these are now illustrated.



2. The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary.

In 1930, various municipalities in Massachusetts celebrated the great event by issuing souvenir copies of the Pine Tree Shilling. These were fully described by Shepard Pond in the Numismatist of 1931.

Struck by the Whitehead and Hoag Company:

- 1) BILLERICA. White metal, 2500 pieces. Pond no. 14.
- 2) JOHN HULL. White metal with oxidized silver finish, 20,000 pieces. Pond no. 15.
- 3) WORCESTER. Composition with nickel finish. 22,000 pieces. Pond no. 26.



Struck by the Robbins Company:

- 1) BOSTON TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE. White metal, 2000 pieces. Pond no.27.
- 2) GOV. WINTHROP/CHIEF CHICKATABOT. White metal, silver finish, 10,000 pieces. Pond no.28.
- 3) BOSTON COMMON TERCENTENARY 1935. Composition, silver finish. This piece, though struck five years later, is inserted here to maintain the sequence.



3. The International Sterling Company. Replica of a Pine Tree Shilling.



4. The Elder copy of Pine Tree Shilling.

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J. A. BOLEN'S
MEDALS, CARDS, AND FAC-SIMILES.

AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF BOLEN'S WORKS, WITH NUMBER
STRUCK IN EACH METAL, DISPOSITION OF
DIES, AND OTHER DETAIL.

BY EDWIN L. JOHNSON.



Non numero hæc judicantur, sed pondere.

NUMISMATIC PRINTING AND BINDING COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
1882.

Bolen's Medals, Cards, and Fac-similes.

1. Base Ball Medal.
2. Fac-simile U. S. Bar Cent.
3. Arsenal Medal. A. Arsenal with sun.
4. Arsenal Medal. B. Without sun.
5. Bolen's Card. A. 1862. Boy on eagle.
6. Washington Medal. A. "Avoid the extremes," etc.
7. Fac-simile Confederatio Cent. A. Large stars.
8. Fac-simile Confederatio Cent. B. Small stars.
9. Bolen's Card. B. 1864. Liberty cap.
10. Bolen's Card. C. 1864. Liberty cap and sunburst.
11. Fac-simile Higley, or Granby, Cent.
12. Washington Medal. B. Washington's Letter to Hamilton.
13. Bolen's Card. D. 1864. "Stamp cutter," &c.
14. Washington Medal. C. "He lived for his country."
15. Washington Medal. D. "The father of our country."
16. Washington Medal. E. "Copper from wreck of Congress," &c.
17. Ordnance Department Medal, or Tag.
18. Soldiers' Fair Medal.
19. Bolen's Card. E. 1865.
20. Bolen's Card. F. 1865. Reversed legend.
21. Bolen's Card. G. 1865. "Die Sinker," &c.
22. Lincoln Medal. A. "With malice toward none," &c.
23. Moore Bros.' Card.
24. Massachusetts Token. Eagle on shield, 1866.
25. Springfield Token. "Springfield Antiquarians."
26. Bolen's Card. H. 1867.

27. Washington Medal. F. "1st President," &c.
28. Jefferson Medal. "3rd President," &c.
29. Jackson Medal. "7th President," &c.
30. Lincoln Medal. B. "16th President," &c.
31. Webster Medal.
32. Bolen's "Libertas Americana" Card. I.
33. Bolen's Card. J. 1867. "Bolen" under bust.
34. Lincoln Medal. C. "Copper taken from Merrimac," &c.
35. Grant Medal.
36. Fac-simile Carolina Elephant Cent.
37. Double Carolina Elephant.
38. Bolen's Card. K. 1869.
39. Fac-simile New York Cent. "Neo Eboracus."
40. Fac-simile George Clinton Cent.
41. Copper Plate. Impressions of four fac-similes.
42. Masonic Temple Medal.
43. Fort Pynchon Medal.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

1. Base Ball Medal. 20.

OBV.—Boy in act of batting ball. Leg.—at top,—“Pioneer Base Ball Club.” 13 stars below. “J. A. Bolen.”

REV.—Clubs and balls. Leg.—“Organized April 30, 1858. Play-ground on Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass.”

Dies cut in 1861 for Chas. E. Vinton, who still retains them.
75 copper, 125 w. m.

2. Fac-simile U. S. Bar Cent. 16.

OBV.—“U. S. A.” in monogram.

REV.—13 bars.

Dies cut in 1862, and sold to W. E. Woodward, who destroyed them after striking 12 in silver.

65 copper.

3. Arsenal Medal. A. 18.

OBV.—Arsenal building, with sun above to left. Leg.—below,—“U. S. Arsenal.” “J. A. Bolen.”

REV.—Leg.—“U. S. Armory. Established by Act of Congress in April, 1794. Springfield, Mass.”

Dies cut in 1862, and sold to Geo. B. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5 copper.*

NOTE.—The obverse die was rejected as incorrect, and replaced by obverse of No. 4. The “sun above arsenal” was an interpolation after the error in the die was discovered.

* I can only give the number struck by Mr. Bolen. All efforts to learn anything regarding the issues of later owners of dies have been in vain; but I believe that restrikes of his pieces are very few, while mules other than his are common. I would be glad to receive any information further than I possess.

4. Arsenal Medal. B. 18.

Obv.—Similar to No. 3, but without sun, and legend in larger letters.

Rev.—Same as No. 3.

Cut in 1862, and sold to Geo. B. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2 silver, 75 copper, 75 brass.

5. Bolen's Card. A. 18.

Obv.—Boy on eagle. 13 stars in a dotted border. Leg.—“Young America, 1862.”

Rev.—Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, Die-sinker and Medalist, Springfield, Mass.”

Cut in 1862. Sold to Geo. B. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.

75 copper, 75 brass.

6. Washington Medal. A. 18.

Obv.—Head of Washington to left. Leg.—“George Washington.” “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Oak wreath. Leg.—“Avoid the extremes of party spirit.” Very thick planchet.

Cut in 1862. Dies destroyed.

6 silver, 75 oreide.

7. Fac-simile of Confederatio Cent. A. 18.

Obv.—Indian standing by altar, holding bow and arrows, and with his right foot resting on a crown. Leg.—“Inimica tyrannis Americana.”

Rev.—13 stars in sunburst. Leg.—“Confederatio, 1785.”

Cut in 1863. Dies destroyed.

2 silver, 40 copper.

NOTE.—One copy in silver was sold to W. E. Woodward; the other to the late James Parker, of Springfield, Mass.

8. Fac-simile of Confederatio Cent. B. 18.

Similar to No. 7, but with smaller stars and rays on reverse.

Cut in 1863. Dies destroyed.

2 silver, 40 copper.

9. Bolen's Card. B. 18.

Obv.—Head of Bolen to left. Star each side. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1864.”

Rev.—Liberty cap. Leg.—“United States of America. Liberty.”

Cut in 1864.

3 lead.

10. Bolen's Card. C. 18.

Same as No. 9, but with sunburst surrounding liberty cap on reverse.

Cut in 1864, and destroyed. All obtainable copies were recalled and destroyed.

25 oreide.

11. Fac-simile of Higley, or Granby, Cent. 18.

Obv.—Stag facing left. Hand below. Leg.—“The valve of three pence.”

Rev.—Three hammers crowned. Leg.—“Connecticut, 1787.” Star below at left of date.

Cut in 1864. Defaced and sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards of New York.

2 silver, 40 copper.

NOTE.—The dies must have been restored, for I have seen this piece in nickel.

12. Washington Medal. B. 37.

Obv.—Bust of Washington to left. Leg.—“George Washington.” “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“I hope that liberal allowance will be made for the political opinions of each other; without these I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed, or how the union of the States can be much longer preserved.”

“Washington's Letter to Hamilton.”

Dies cut in 1864, and sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards of New York. (Now useless).

5 silver, 10 copper, 14 w. m. (By Dr. Edwards.)

13. Bolen's Card. D. 18.

Obv.—Similar to No. 9, but with smaller date, and knurled.

Rev.—Leg.—“Stamp cutter, die sinker and medallist. Springfield, Mass.”

Cut in 1864. Obverse die and all obtainable copies destroyed.
25 copper.

14. Washington Medal. C. 18.

Obv.—Head of Washington to left. Leg.—“Washington.” “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Laurel wreath. Leg.—“He lived for his country.”
Dies cut in 1864, and sold to A. R. McCoy, New York.
5 copper.

15. Washington Medal. D. 18.

Obv.—Head of No. 14. Leg.—“The father of our country.” “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Same as No. 14.

Cut in 1864, and sold to A. R. McCoy, New York.
2 copper. (By Bolen.)

16. Washington Medal. E. 18.

Obv.—Same as No. 14.

Rev.—Leg.—“A piece of copper bolt taken from the wreck of Frigate Congress, by Surgeon J. M. Rice, 25th Mass. Vols. Only two struck.

Reverse die cut in 1864, and destroyed.
2 copper.

17. Medal, intended for use in the Ordnance Department, Washington. 25.

Obv.—Belt inscribed “Standard.” Two cannon crossed, bomb-shell and flame.

Rev.—Blank.

Cut in 1864.
6 lead.

18. Soldiers' Fair Medal. 18.

Obv.—Same as No. 14.

Rev.—Laurel wreath. Leg.—“Soldiers' Fair, December, 1864. Springfield, Mass.”

Reverse die cut in 1864, and sold to A. R. McCoy, New York.

2 copper, 350 w. m.

19. Bolen's Card. E. 18.

Obv.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1865.”

Rev.—Same as No. 13.

Cut in 1865. Dies and all obtainable impressions destroyed.
10 copper, 10 w. m.

20. Bolen's Card. F. 18.

Obv.—Head of No. 19. Leg.—“DIE DESTROYED”
“DIE DESTROYED”

Rev.—Same as No. 13.

Obverse cut in 1865, but proved incorrect. Both dies destroyed.

2 w. m.

21. Bolen's Card. G. 18.

Obv.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1865.”

Rev.—Laurel wreath. Leg.—“Die sinker, &c. Springfield, Mass.” Small “B” under Mass.

Cut in 1865, and destroyed with all obtainable impressions.
50 oreide, 50 w. m.

22. Lincoln Medal. A. 16.

Obv.—Head of Lincoln to right. Leg.—“Abraham Lincoln.” “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“With malice toward none; with charity for all.”

Cut in 1865. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.
5 silver, 10 copper, 40 brass.

23. Moore Bros' Card. 18.

Obv.—Leg.—“Moore Brothers, Photographic Artists, opposite Court Square, Springfield, Mass.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Photographs made and finished in any desired style or size.”

Cut in 1865, for Moore Brothers.

5 copper, 1 brass, 400 w. m.

24. Massachusetts Token. 18.

Obv.—Eagle on shield. Leg.—“Massachusetts, 1866.”
“Bolen.”

Rev.—Wreath and seven stars. Leg.—“Lexington, April 19, 1775. Baltimore, April 19, 1861.”

Cut in 1866. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 1 brass, 1 w. m.

25. Springfield Token. 18.

Obv.—Same as No. 24.

Rev.—Leg.—“Springfield Antiquarians: James Parker, Wm. H. Bowdoin, C. B. Newell, J. A. Bolen, J. Whitcomb, D. K. Lee, Wm. Clogston.”

Cut in 1866. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 1 brass, 1 w. m.

26. Bolen's Card. II. 18.

Obv.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1867.”

Rev.—Same as No. 21.

Cut in 1867.

14 copper, 1 brass, 1 w. m.

27. Washington Medal. F. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Washington to right. Leg.—“Washington.” “Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“George Washington, 1st President U. S. The Union is the main prop of our liberty.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 16 copper, 1 brass, 3 w. m.

28. Jefferson Medal. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Jefferson to right. Leg.—“Jefferson.”
“Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President U. S. Equal and exact justice to all men.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

29. Jackson Medal. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Jackson to right. Leg.—“Jackson.”
“Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Andrew Jackson, 7th President U. S. The stern old soldier, a foe to traitors.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

30. Lincoln Medal. B. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Lincoln to right. Leg.—“Lincoln.”
“Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Abraham Lincoln, 16th President U. S. Emancipation the great event of the 19th century.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

31. Webster Medal. 16.

Obv.—Head of Webster to right. Leg.—“Webster.”
“Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Daniel Webster, the able defender of the Constitution.”

Cut in 1867, and sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

32. Bolen's “Libertas Americana” Card. I. 16.

Obv.—Fac-simile of Libertas Americana obverse. Head to left, with flowing hair, and liberty cap over right shoulder. Leg.—“Libertas Americana. 4 Jul, 1776,” in exergue. “Bolen” under bust.

Rev.—Obverse of No. 26.

Obverse die cut in 1867, and sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

1 silver, 16 copper, 1 brass, 3 w. m.

33. Bolen's Card. J. 16.

OBV.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1867.” “Bolen” under bust.

REV.—Same as No. 21.

Cut in 1867, and obverse die destroyed.

1 silver, 15 copper, 15 brass, 15 w. m.

NOTE.—This is the *only* Bolen Card with his name under the bust, or elsewhere, save in the legend. The 1865 card (No. 21) and other pieces later have a small B on reverse.

34. Lincoln Medal. C. 16.

OBV.—Same as No. 30.

REV.—Leg.—“A piece of copper taken from the wreck of the Rebel ram Merrimac, in 1862, by J. F. Pratt, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A. Only ten struck.”

Reverse die cut in 1868, and destroyed.

10 copper.

35. Grant Medal. 16. Presidential Series.

OBV.—Head of Grant to right. Leg.—“Grant.” “Bolen.”

REV.—Leg.—“Gen. U. S. Grant, our next President. May he in wisdom rule the country he has saved.”

Cut in 1868. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass, 1 w. m.

36. Fac-simile Carolina Elephant Cent. 17.

OBV.—Elephant to left.

REV.—Leg.—“God preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors. 1694.”

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.

37. Double Carolina Elephant. 17.

OBV.—Same as No. 36.

REV.—Elephant to left. Leg.—“Only ten struck.”

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

10 copper.

“The reverse of No. 37 was originally cut for the obverse of No. 36; but as it was not correct, I cut another. After striking the 47 pieces of No. 36, I struck two mules in copper from the two obverse dies, and then annealed incorrect die, lettered it “Only ten struck,” and struck the ten copies of No. 37; making twelve in all with the elephant on both sides.”—*J. A. Bolen.*

38. Bolen's Card. K. 16.

OBV.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1869.” Similar to No. 33, but with different knurl.

REV.—Same as No. 21.

Cut in 1869.

1 silver, 28 copper, 20 brass, 50 w. m.

NOTE.—This is Bolen's last card, and bears the most correct likeness.

39. Fac-simile N. Y. Cent. 17.

OBV.—Indian with bow in left hand and tomahawk in right. Leg.—“Libernatus libertatem defendo.” Star below.

REV.—Eagle on hemisphere. Leg.—“Neo Eboracus. 1787. Excelsior.”

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.

40. Fac-simile George Clinton Cent. 17.

OBV.—Head of Clinton to right. Leg.—“George * Clinton *”

REV.—Arms of the State of New York, with the legend, “Excelsior. 1787” beneath.

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.

41. Copper Plate, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, with four impressions from fac-simile dies on each side, viz :
One of No. 39, two of No. 40, and one mule.

Inscribed "J. A. Bolen, 1869. Only two struck."

2 copper.

NOTE 1.—Mr. Bolen retains one of these; the other was owned by the late James Parker, of Springfield.

NOTE 2.—After these were struck, the dies of numbers 36, 37, 39 and 40 were canceled, and presented to the Numismatic Society, of Boston.

42. Masonic Medal. 18.

Obv.—Front of Masonic Temple. Leg.—"Masonic Temple." "Bolen."

Rev.—Large six-pointed open star, or double triangle, square and compasses enclosing G, and two swords crossed. Leg.—"Dedicated June 24, 1874, Springfield, Mass."

Cut in 1874, for G. D. Rollins. Struck by Lovett. Obverse die broken, and both now owned by Mr. Rollins.

5 silver, 5 copper, 5 brass, 100 w. m.

43. Fort Pynchon Medal. 16.

Obv.—Old Pynchon House, or Fort Pynchon. "Bolen."

Rev.—Leg.—in seven lines.—"The Pynchon House, Springfield, Mass., called the Old Fort. Built by John Pynchon, in 1660. Taken down in 1831."

Cut in 1881.

Bolen's Mules.

	Obverse.	Reverse.	
I.	Rev. of 7.	Rev. 8.	2 copper.
II.	Obv. of 32.	" 21.	2 silver.
III.	" " "	Obv. 22.	5 copper.
IV.	" " "	" 27.	" "
V.	" " "	" 28.	" "
VI.	" " "	" 29.	" "
VII.	" " "	" 30.	" "
VIII.	" " 22.	" 30.	" "
IX.	" " 27.	" 28.	" "
X.	" " "	" 30.	" "
XI.	" " 36.	" 37.	2 "
XII.	" " 39.	Rev. 40.	2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.
XIII.	Rev. " 39.	" "	5 copper.
XIV.	Obv. " 40.	" 39.	" "
XV.	" " "	Obv. "	" "

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 - a) Heaton Mint Marks
 - b) Need Help with Ideas Here

E. History

1. Ancient
2. Medieval
3. USA
4. World Coins
5. Exonumia

F. Articles See Next Page

G. Possible Additions

1. A Trivia Game
2. Allowing user to import data into the databases
3. Sample chapters of Fuld, Overton, Alpert etc

H. Articles

1. Required

- a) Errors and Oddities
- b) Care and Preservation
- c) Grading
- d) Counterfeits
- e) Pricing/Investment History

2. Other Articles - ANYTHING dealing with the 5 areas in History, whatever your field of interest or expertise might be. These are only suggestions.

- a) Any presentation you have made or are planning to make
- b) Siege money
- c) Die sinkers
- d) Numismatic literature
- e) So-Called Dollars
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- n) Mice or Elephants or Lions or Tigers or Bears
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- ad) Taxes and coin collecting
- ae) The case for or against slabbing coins
- af) Monarchs on world coins
- ag) The history of the Garrett collection
- ah) Swiss shooting pieces
- ai) Most important coins in history
- aj) "Money" of the Civil War
- ak) 2 and 3 cent pieces
- al) Humorous tokens
- am) The case for or against a new dollar coin
- an) Collecting Washington or Einstein or Franklin or Nixon
- ao) An essential numismatic library
- ap) Collecting by theme in coins and tokens
- aq) Crown pieces of the world

I. Miscellaneous

1. I need help in 3 major areas

- a) Using your coins to illustrate areas I don't collect myself
- b) Your input and suggestions for reading/research
- c) Articles you write and illustrate yourself

2. I intend to write the histories myself. I'm certainly no expert - I'm only attempting a synthesis of existing information here, probably about 10 pages or so in each area.

3. If you would like to write an article, relax and have fun with it. Just about any topic you might choose to write upon would be fine. Don't worry about grammar or spelling; do worry about correct references and information. Please include complete bibliographic references. The tone may be either formal or relaxed, whichever suits you.

If you are using a computer, DOS ASCII 3.5" disk is fine; if you are typing, please double space.

Remember that the storage space is nearly unlimited. I'd like the articles at least 2 pages in length, with 3 or more illustrations - the illustrations may either be photographs or we can scan the coin into my computer. If necessary, we can scan photos from a book, but then I'll need to write the publishers for permission.

Charts and graphs are fine - I can use them "as is" or add animation.

I can credit your writing and/or illustrations completely or anonymously, whichever you prefer.

The PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

ILLUSTRATED



SCENE UPON THE WATERFRONT AT THE EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.: OPENING FEBRUARY 20TH, CLOSING DECEMBER 4TH
1915

THE PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

presented to

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

July 6, 1993

by

Neil R. Conner

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BACKGROUND

I began in the hobby of Numismatics in 1960 by collecting the usual penny, nickel and dime sets like most other collectors. For twenty years my interest was limited to U.S. issue with no other thought of diversification. In August of 1981 I was asked to appraise the collection of an old Washington, Pa. family. Among the items in the collection were a Pan-Pac Commemorative Half, a one dollar gold and a two and a half dollar gold piece. There were also several other medals and tokens pertaining to the event. The more I learned about the coins and medals, the more my interest developed. About two months later I purchased the collection and those three coins are now the cornerstone of my holdings. About the same time I met and established an association with former WPNS member Roy Van Ormer. He was responsible for introducing me to So Called Dollars through the Pan-Pac series in the book by Hibler-Kappen. Since 1981 then, my two principle areas of interest have been So Called Dollars and the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

All So Called Dollars and Exposition items have been purchased from individuals, at Numismatic Conventions, mail bid sales and antique dealers. Some have been rather expensive while others are not. Seven years ago I put together a slide presentation on the So Called Dollars and related tokens and medals and included some of the more interesting Exposition items which you will view tonite. I am presently working on other viewing circumstances in the area.

WHAT IS A WORLD'S FAIR?

A World's Fair is a show of shows, visited by millions of people from every land. Sometimes a fair is called an exhibition or an exposition. When you attend one you see huge world displays, as many, many countries show the things they are proud of in arts and crafts, science and education, invention and industry, and fun and entertainment. When you attend a World's Fair, everywhere you look are things that are never found all in one place. Many things that are part of our civilization today were first shown at a World's Fair. The telephone, the escalator, telegraphs and typewriters, televisions as well as autos, electric lights, ferris wheels, saxaphones, air conditioners and nylons were among these exhibitions.

Most World's Fairs usually have a theme or special reason or purpose, and a symbol built to go with the theme. All World's Fairs take many years to get ready and usually open during an important anniversary or celebration. The labors of many and great monetary expenditures are expended on each in order to excell previous ones. Often, particular buildings, statues or theme symbols are left behind. Most World's Fair don't make money, but trade between the countries grows as people see the things they want because of the fair. Trade increases and, most important of all, peoples from many lands are happy and friendly with each other regardless of their homeland or how they think and live.

The first "major" World's Fair was held in London England in 1851.
Some other major or important World's Fair are shown below.

1876	Philadelphia, Pa.	US Centennial Exposition
1893	Chicago, Il.	World's Columbian Exposition
1901	Buffalo, Ny.	Pan-American Exposition
1904	St. Louis, Mo.	Louisiana Purchase Expo.
1905	Portland Or.	Lewis & Clark Centennial
1909	Seattle, Wa.	Alaska-Yukon Exposition
1915	San Francisco, Ca.	Pan-Pac International Expo.
1933	Chicago, Il.	Century of Progress Expo.
1939	New York, Ny.	New York World's Fair
1939	San Francisco, Ca.	Golden Gate International Expo.
1958	Brussels, Bel.	
1962	Seattle, Wa.	Space Age Exposition
1964	New York, Ny.	Man's Achievments Expo.

There have been many World's Fairs held since 1964 both within the United States and abroad. We can only hope that the interest, joy and good will generated by these events will continue throughout the world for many years to come.

THE PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Panama Pacific International Exposition was held in San Francisco California from February 20, to December 4, 1915. The purpose of the Exposition was threefold. First, it commemorated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean. Second, it celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal and third, to celebrate the pending completion of the rebuilding of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire. The planning for the expo started with the granting of a charter to the Panama Pacific International Exposition Company during March of 1910. It is interesting to note at this point that Thomas Elder, a prominent numismatist and graduate of Beaver College, Beaver, Pa., anticipated the event by having struck a gold piece, also in 1910 to commemorate the Expo. To raise money for such an ambitious venture which was to be the largest exposition world,s fair type celebration to date, the public subscribed to 7.5 million dollars in stock. The City of San Francisco and the State of California granted 5 million dollars each by floating bond issues. California counties raised three million dollars.. The Federal Government granted 5 million dollars to include the cost of federal displays. Ground was broken by President Taft on October 14, 1911. The site was a natural amphitheatre facing the Golden Gate which is now the marina district. The area covered over 635 acres and extended two and a half miles along the bay. The Palace of Fine Arts was the only permanent structure and post exposition viewing lasted some ten months after the official closing. Participants were 44 states & territories, 58 California counties and 42 foreign countries. 28 states and 22 countries erected their own buildings. There were over 80,000 exhibits and many federal displays including the mint exhibit.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION

Near the center may be seen the Tower of Jewels and the Court of the Universe. Around them are grouped the various exhibit palaces, Machinery Palace being farthest to the right, with "The Zone," or amusement street just beyond. The Palace of Fine Arts, at the left, forms a division between the group of exhibit palaces and the sections devoted to Foreign Pavilions and State Buildings.

At noon on Opening Day, February 20, 1915, Pan-Pac Expo was opened by Secretary of the Interior Lane, acting as personal representative of President Wilson. At three oclock that same afternoon, with all members of the Cabinet gathered round him in the East Room of the White House, President Wilson held down the key of a golden telegraph instrument for a few brief seconds. The connection formed by the closing of the key sent a flash across the United States direct to the exposition grounds that set in motion the greatest exposition the world had ever seen. The Opening Day attendance of over 250,000 broke all records.

PAN PAC EXPO COMMEMORATIVE
COINS AND MEDALS

On the following two pages are a schedule of prices for coins and medals struck on the grounds of the expo, as well as a photo of a Pan Pac Expo mounted double coin set. The halves sold for \$1.00 each. The one dollar gold coin sold for \$2.25 and the two and a half dollar gold sold for \$4.00. Both of the fifty dollar gold coins sold for \$100.00 each. The official silver Expo medal sold for \$1.00 each while the other metallic medals sold for .25¢ each. The coin mintages were according to mint records on a net basis:

Half	27,134	One Dollar	15,000	2½ Dollar	6,749
Fifty Dollar Round	483	Fifty Dollar Octagonal	645		

MEDALS

Silver	250-500 pcs	Bronze	500-1500 pcs	Gilt	500-1500 pcs
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Panama-Pacific Official Coins and Medals

□ □ □

HALF DOLLAR SILVER

Columbia, Eagle. Designed by Charles E. Barber,
60,000 coined, \$1 each.

ONE DOLLAR GOLD

Head of Labor. Designed by Charles Keck,
25,000 coined, \$2.25 each.

TWO AND ONE HALF DOLLARS GOLD

Columbia on Sea Horse. Designed by Charles E. Barber,
10,000 coined, \$4 each.

FIFTY DOLLARS GOLD. Round and Octagonal

Minerva, Owl. Designed by Robert Aitken, N. A.
Limited to 1500 each shape, delivered in leather cases, \$100 each.

COMPLETE SETS

Complete Set of designs one each $\$ \frac{1}{2}$, \$1, $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$, and choice of \$50 (round or octagonal) \$100.

Complete Set including both shapes \$50, as illustrated, \$200.

Complete Double Set, mounted to show both obverse and reverse, \$400.

Special display frame, as illustrated, or fine leather presentation case, delivered with Complete Sets without additional charge.

SMALL SETS

One each $\$ \frac{1}{2}$, \$1 and $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in leather presentation case, \$7.50.

SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES

Six each, $\$ \frac{1}{2}$ and $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$, \$25.

Six each $\$ \frac{1}{2}$, \$1 and $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2}$, \$37.00.

COIN JEWELRY MOUNTINGS

Special mountings for the insertion and removal of coins without injury will be supplied with coins at the following price per coin, extra.

For Half Dollar, Band mountings for charms, sterling silver or sterling gold plated, 50c.

For Gold Dollar, Gold plated band for charms, stick pins, or brooch pins, 50c; solid gold, band mountings for charms only, \$1.25.

For Two and One Half Dollars Gold, Gold plated band mountings for charms, 50c; same, solid gold, \$1.50.



Panama-Pacific Official Medal

Authorized by Congress, designed by Robert Aitken, and produced at the Government Minting Demonstration at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Bronze: Bright, Oxidized, Antique, Statuary or Gold Plated, each 25c. With loop for charms, 50c. Coin silver, \$1.00.



OFFICIAL ENGRAVINGS

In the government's demonstration of the process of making paper money at the Exposition there was produced extraordinary examples of engraving and plate printing, seven different subjects, 7 x 10 inches, the set of seven, postpaid, 35c.

Address orders to: **Coin and Medal Department**
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
San Francisco, Cal

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

1915 - SAN FRANCISCO - U. S. A.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS

STRUCK AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

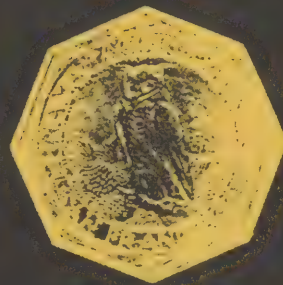


ONE DOLLAR GOLD—Designs by Charles Keck

Issue limited to 25,000 pieces.

OBVERSE: Head representing Labor through whose efforts the Panama Canal became a reality. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * 1915

REVERSE: Two dolphins indicating the opening of the two seas. ONE DOLLAR * PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION * SAN FRANCISCO



QUINTUPLE EAGLE (\$50) GOLD

ROUND AND OCTAGONAL

DESIGNS BY ROBERT AITKEN

The first Fifty Dollar Gold Pieces to be issued under the authority of the United States. Total issue limited to 2,500 pieces.

The motives used in these designs were selected by the sculptor because of their simple dignity and far-reaching significance, as well as for their decorative pattern.



QUARTER EAGLE (\$2 1/2) GOLD—Designs by Charles E. Barber

Issue limited to 10,000 pieces.

OBVERSE: Columbia seated on the mythical Sea Horse, Columbia with the Caduceus, the emblem of peace and commerce, inviting the nations of the world to use the new way from Ocean to Ocean. PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION * 1915

REVERSE: American Eagle on a standard bearing the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * 2 1/2 DOL.



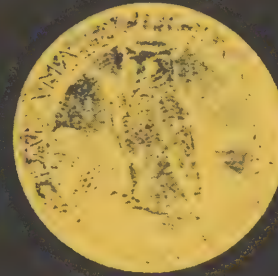
HALF DOLLAR SILVER

DESIGNS BY CHARLES E. BARBER

Issue limited to 200,000 pieces.

OBVERSE: Columbia standing, bearing the torch of peace and commerce, to signify the boundless resources of the West. The word "Columbia" is inscribed on the banner. GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE * PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION * 1915

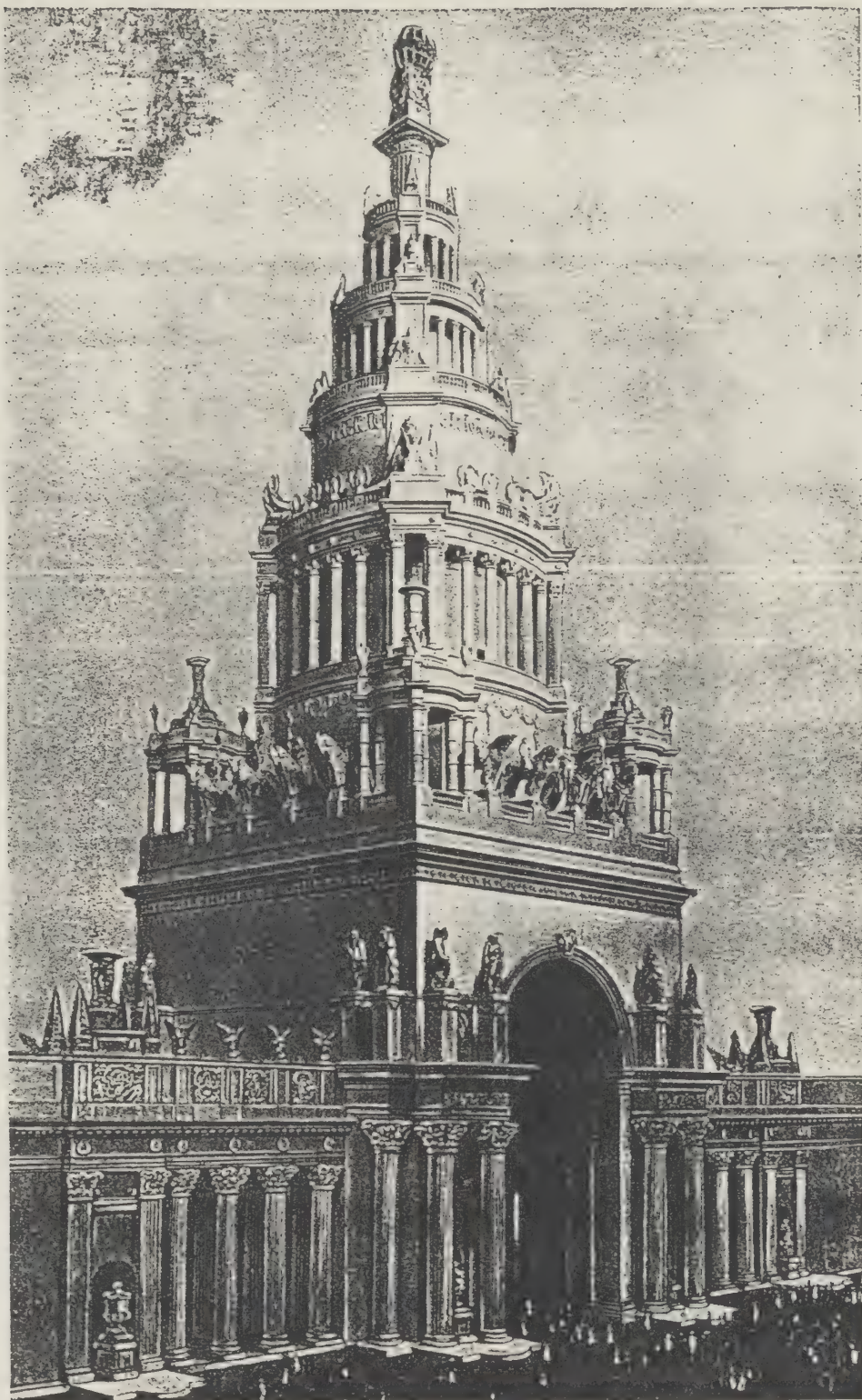
REVERSE: Shield of the United States surmounted by a branch of oak, emblem of strength and stability, and on the other side by the olive branch of peace. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * HALF DOLLAR * IN GOD WE TRUST



OBVERSE: Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, Skill, Contemplation, Science, Weaving and of Agriculture and Horticulture. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * FIFTY DOLLARS * MCMXV * IN GOD * WE TRUST

REVERSE: Owl, sacred to Minerva, the accredited symbol of Wisdom, perched upon a branch of western pine. * PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION * SAN FRANCISCO * In Gold * E * PLURIBUS * UNUM * The Designer's Initials, R. A. Dolphins, suggesting as they encircle the central field, halcyonated water route made possible by the Panama Canal, occupy the angles of the octagonal coin.

The very rare Panama-Pacific Exposition double coin set mounted to show both obverse and reverse under glass in a velvet tray with a hammered metal frame.



THE TOWER OF JEWELS

The most imposing single architectural feature of the Exposition is the Tower of Jewels. It has a mighty steel frame within. Its pillared and sculptured exterior is wonderfully impressive in the light of day. At night it sparkles with a hundred thousand jewels in the light of powerful electric rays. It rises to 433 feet, and is the main entrance to the Court of the Universe. The Tower was erected by Commary-Peterson Company, after designs by Carrere & Hastings, of New York.

When San Francisco was destroyed by fire in 1906, many people predicted that the city would never be rebuilt. A great number of men and women packed their goods and chattels and hastily bade farewell to the still smoking ruins of a City That Was, firmly believing that destiny had determined that it should remain forever buried in its own ashes.

There was another class of men and women who were optimists. They predicted that the city would be rebuilt, but that it would take from twenty to thirty years.

There was still another class of men and women who knew by their observation that it required no more time to build ten buildings than one, provided the Spirit of Energy and Determination existed, to fortify the desire. We all know that the Spirit of Energy and Determination did abound in San Francisco--that the City did not remain buried in its own ashes, and that it did not require from twenty to thirty years to rebuild it. The City was not only rebuilt in less than ten years, but, in addition thereto, an International Exposition, surpassing all previous Expositions, was built by its people.

San Francisco wisely selected for the location of this International Exposition what seemed to many an impossible site, for it was disorderly and uninteresting to look at. But the site was appropriately situated on the shores of San Francisco Bay--beautiful in its area and most convenient alike to its citizens and visitors. It consisted of a pond and marsh land, apparently destined to remain unfilled and disorderly for years to come. The People of Energy, Determination and Desire also made this strip of wasteland available for what was to become the greatest Exposition of the time.

The Panama Pacific International Exposition attempted to gather together all things that represented civilization as it was in 1915. Its purpose was to create a sample world of 1915, from which scientists of the future could reconstruct the period.

The total attendance was over 18,000,000 people which was a record for the time. We can correctly state that this event was a success and one that will be remembered for years to come.

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Selected Siege Currency

by

Lawrence C. Korchnak

Presented to the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
October 5, 1993

A Stubborn General and the Money Used to Cover His Expenses

Sent to evacuate Egyptian troops in the Sudan in 1884, General Charles Gordon decided to stay against the wishes of his Prime Minister. He died during a long siege leaving strange paper money as a numismatic legacy...

In 1881, an Egyptian boatbuilder proclaimed himself to be the reincarnation of the prophet Mohammed. This "ruler of righteousness" was known as the Mahdi. Vowing to cleanse the Sudan of the despised British and Egyptian occupation troops, the Mahdi's holy war put great pressure on the colonial empire of Great Britain.

Not wishing to become caught up in an extended colonial war, British Prime Minister Gladstone sent General Charles Gordon to evacuate the Sudan.

Once in the Sudan, General Gordon ignored his orders to evacuate. He boldly refused to turn over the country to the Mahdi and his band of Muslim fanatics. Filled with a sense of colonial self righteousness, Gordon, instead, dug in and built siege fortifications at Khartoum.

Surrounded by the Mahdi, Gordon requested additional troops even though he could have safely used the Nile to escape. Gladstone was furious, the British public was sympathetic, and Gordon sat smugly.

On April 25, 1884 Gordon personally issued his own paper currency in the sum of 168,500 British pounds...A hefty sum by anyone's standards. He stated that he was "responsible for the liquidation" of the entire issue and declared that "Anyone can bring action against me, in my individual capacity, to cover the money."

The notes were printed in Arabic and carried General Gordon's signature. Some of the notes were reportedly inked by the general himself.

However, since most of Gordon's colonial troops were illiterate, words and numbers were meaningless. The denomination of each note was represented by a geometric design. For example, a half moon resting on its side represented 5 Piastres, a circle with sawteeth represented 500 Piastres, and a rectangle with sawteeth represented 2000 Piastres. There was even a 50 pound note represented by a diamond design payable in Egyptian money...Eleven varieties in all.

For nine months, these notes were as good as gold.

Exasperated, Gladstone eventually gave in to public opinion and ordered his British troops in nearby Aswan to break the stalemate at Khartoum.

Up to this point, the Mahdi elected not to wipe out the stubborn general and his troops. He chose instead to cut off Khartoum and wait for a sign from Allah. The Mahdi received his sign when the troops left Aswan.

Khartoum was savagely attacked on January 26, 1885 after a siege of nearly one year.

General Gordon was lost in battle that day but not after having issued a fascinating series of currency to pay his troops and cover his expenses. The Mahdi fought for a number of years afterwards only to succumb to Great Britain's superior military strength.

Sieges, Scouts, and a Prominent Statesman

When war broke out between the South African Republic and Great Britain in 1899, the commander of the British troops in South Africa was besieged and forced to issue emergency money.

Less than a month into the conflict, the South African Boers took control of the railway leading to Mafeking. This cut off the British troops led by Colonel R.S.S. Baden-Powell. In order to overcome the shortage of circulating coins that resulted, Baden-Powell printed notes "good for" 1/, 2/, 3/, 10/, and 1 Pound amounts in January of 1900. The 1/, 2/, and 3/ were released immediately while the 10/ and 1 Pound were issued in March.

Intended to be redeemed upon the resumption of civil law, the Mafeking siege currency was crudely produced in an underground shelter. The small denominations were printed on cheap note paper while the 10/ and 1 Pound notes used the quality stationery from government and corporate offices.

In their haste to produce the currency, the printers made a number of errors. The most notable was the misspelling of Colonel Baden-Powell's title on the 10/ note.

As the siege wore on, food became scarce. The beleaguered British made "Sowen," a porridge from oat husks. Admittedly not too tasty, this concoction served to nourish both troops and civilians. Baden-Powell issued ration coupons called "Sowen Tickets" that were redeemed at kitchens specially set up to distribute the porridge.

Later in the war, due to a scarcity of silver coins in Matabeleland, stamps were affixed to thin cardboard pieces and circulated as money. Still later "Siege Soup" tickets were printed in Kimberly near the famed diamond mines.

What about the Boy Scouts? you ask...

The commander of the British forces during the siege of Mafeking was Colonel R.S.S. Baden-Powell, founder of the international Boy Scouts organization.

Nobody knows for sure the extent to which the South African war experiences influenced Baden-Powell's decision to create the Boy Scouts. We do know, however, that the Boy Scouts were modeled after the Border Scouts that served him so well during the Boer War.

Where does the prominent statesman fit in?

He doesn't, at least not for many years...

For it was in this war that a young Winston Churchill got his first taste of battle as a not so prominent cub reporter for a well known London newspaper.

Mainz (Mayence) (1793)

Mainz is a city in the Rhineland that was occupied by the French. During one of its many scuffles with Germany, France faced the Prussian Army here in 1793. The siege was a protracted one and the French were reduced to eating weeds and the leather from their clothing to avoid starving.

During the siege, three coins and two issues of currency were circulated. The first currency issue was handwritten on the back of French assignats in 20 sous, 20 livres, and 50 livres denominations. The second issue was printed in 5 sous, 10 sous, and 3 livres denominations.

The Franco-Prussian stalemate lasted hundreds of days. The German commander resorted to floating poisoned horse carcasses down the river that passed through the city. This forced the French to station troops along the banks of the river to keep the starving citizenry from sure death. This also kept them from the Prussian attacks on the perimeters.

The Prussians had the upper hand, however, the length of the siege gave the appearance of weakness causing the Prussian king to order his general to end the fighting. He did and the French troops went home to a heroes welcome!

Palma Nova (1848)

Palma Nova, a Northern Italian town, was besieged by Austrian forces under General Baron Carlo Zucchi from March through June of 1848. A series of very crude notes were issued in nine different denominations ranging from 25 Centesimi to 100 Lire.

Zara (1813)

A very rare 2 francs note was issued by the French occupying the city. The Austrians, with the help of the Italians, retook the city driving out Napoleon's forces.

Colberg (1807) and Erfurt (1813)

Colberg, a Prussian fortress, was besieged by the French in 1807. There were two issues of 2, 4, and 8 Groschen. Erfurt, a city in Saxony, was occupied by French forces in 1813 and were besieged by the Prussians. The French occupation troops issued a series of 8 rare notes ranging from 3 Groschen to 5 Thaler.

Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, Depression Scrip

Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, is a small town in southern Lawrence County about 50 miles Northwest of the city of Pittsburgh. In May of 1933, the Ellwood City School District issued certificates of indebtedness that until recently were unknown to the collecting public.

The sequence of events that led to Ellwood City School District's issuance of scrip began as early as April 27, 1932, when the minutes of the meeting of the Board of School Directors reported approximately \$100,000 in unpaid taxes. Auditors were called in and were unable to balance the books noting that "carelessness was evident." On May 3, 1932 the auditors reported that "a large number of unopened letters were found." There were also a "number of checks payable to the school district discovered in an accumulation of papers." As a result of the auditors' findings, a special meeting was held on May 25, 1932 where a per capita tax and a 4 3/4 mill property tax were discussed to correct the financial mess. No action was recorded on either option.

The following month was crucial. In June the school district was faced with making a large payment to cover the 1925 Series bonds used to build Lincoln High School.



ELLWOOD CITY AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT
LINCOLN JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
ELLWOOD CITY, PENNSYLVANIA

The Board withdrew the mortgages of seven properties from the First National Bank of Ellwood City as a quick solution to their cash flow problem. Instead of acknowledging their dwindling tax reserves, the Board extended the deadline for the payment of delinquent taxes. They apparently shelved the issue in favor of more pressing concerns because they replaced the Superintendent and the Board Secretary in July. The Board withheld the Superintendent's paycheck and charged the former Board Secretary for a shortage of funds. Facing an erosion of

public confidence, the board addressed the delinquent tax issue with caution. In the words of one School Board member, they "did not want to force collection all taxes, and have some of our good citizens sent to jail." So, in August, instead of collecting taxes, the tax collector prepared exhortation lists.

Still sensing something wrong, the Board audited the tax collector. When discrepancies were reported in his records, they fired him and took legal action. Having put their house in order, the Board finally turned their attention to the tax problem. Unfortunately, it was now October, and six months had passed without action on delinquent taxes. A review of the records reveal that the Board resolutely filed liens against properties owing two years worth of taxes and declared that the teachers would "contribute" ten percent of their salaries. By November, they made an effort to generate income by adopting an installment plan for delinquent taxpayers.

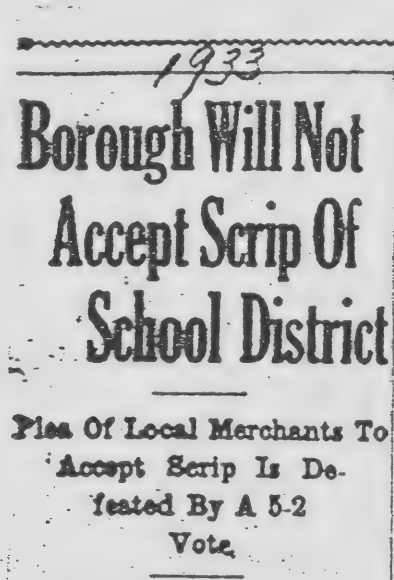
With new impetus to collect taxes, a strange turn of events came about in December when, according to Pennsylvania school law, new school board members took office. The new Board reversed the old Board's policy and once again extended the payment deadline for back taxes! The politics are uncertain at this point, but a full two months passed with no significant action until February 9, 1933 when the Board prepared papers for a \$50,000 bond issue. By March, the situation deteriorated to such an

extent that at least one teacher's check bounced. Yet, surprisingly, the deadline for delinquent tax payments was again extended. Furthermore, the Citizen's National Bank in Ellwood City went into receivership and the school district had to initiate action to recover the bonds that were held through the bank. With no cash on hand and taxes not due now until June, a deficit of \$75,063.23 was forecast for the year. This estimate was low since it took into account revenues generated by the \$50,000 bond issue and a further reduction in teachers' salary of twenty percent.

In April, when the amount of delinquent taxes grew to \$143,320.76, the Board was devastated to find out that the bond issue did not sell. The 4% yield was too low to attract buyers. They immediately borrowed \$25,000 to operate the school until the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1933). This \$25,000 formed the basis for issuing the certificates of indebtedness, or scrip. Printer's proofs were submitted to the Board on April 13, 1933 and the notes were printed.

Things were looking up for the school district in May when they re-funded the unsold bonds at a higher rate. The bonds sold and they issued the scrip but the scrip was refused by the Ellwood City Borough Council. The Ellwood City Ledger reported on June 3, 1933 that the local merchants appeared before City Council and urged the city's acceptance of the scrip for taxes and electric lights. The

solicitor for the borough argued that it was not legal tender and he pointed out that, according to law, such payments (i.e. taxes and utilities) must be made in legal tender, not scrip. In spite of the school board solicitor's attempt to affirm the district's authority to issue scrip, the Council rejected the scrip in a 5-2 vote.



The Ledger Reports

So, the merchants found themselves accepting scrip while the Borough collected cash. In the words of Mrs. Anna Brewer, whose name appears on the envelope containing the discovery notes, "Mr. Hancher (the Board Secretary) had quite a time with them (scrip). Teachers couldn't go out of town... they couldn't pay taxes."

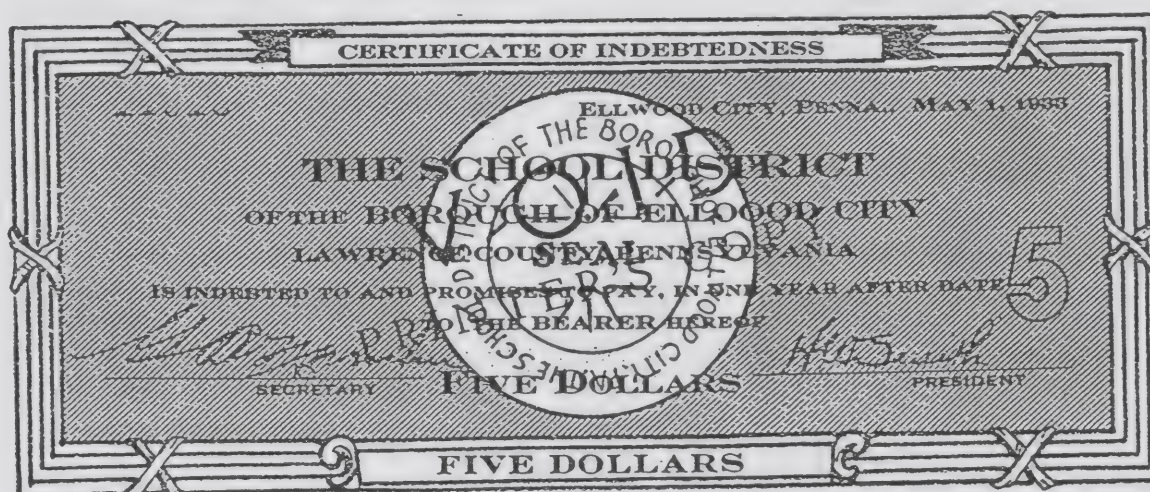
In summary, a combination of events appear to have forced the Ellwood City School District into issuing

depression scrip. First, there was questionable behavior on the part of three key persons associated with the School district: a tax collector, a former school Superintendent, and a former School Board Secretary. Second, the school district lost money in a failed bank and miscalculated the percentage rate on a much needed bond issue. Third, and perhaps most significantly, the Board put off delinquent tax collection until it was too late.

The existence of the scrip came to light when the author purchased an envelope containing four printer's proofs: three five-dollar denominations and one ten-dollar denomination. Each note was overprinted on its face in red "/V/O/I/D/ PRINTER'S COPY" in two lines. The proof, or specimen notes, are printed on heavy white paper while records indicate that the actual issue was "bound in perforated books, and numbered consecutively by corresponding numbers on each certificate, and stub thereof." The five-dollar notes are printed in royal blue ink while the ten-dollar notes are orange. A one-dollar specimen note printed in light green was discovered later. Research reveals that only three denominations were issued: ones, fives, and tens. According to school district records the total issue was broken down in the following manner:

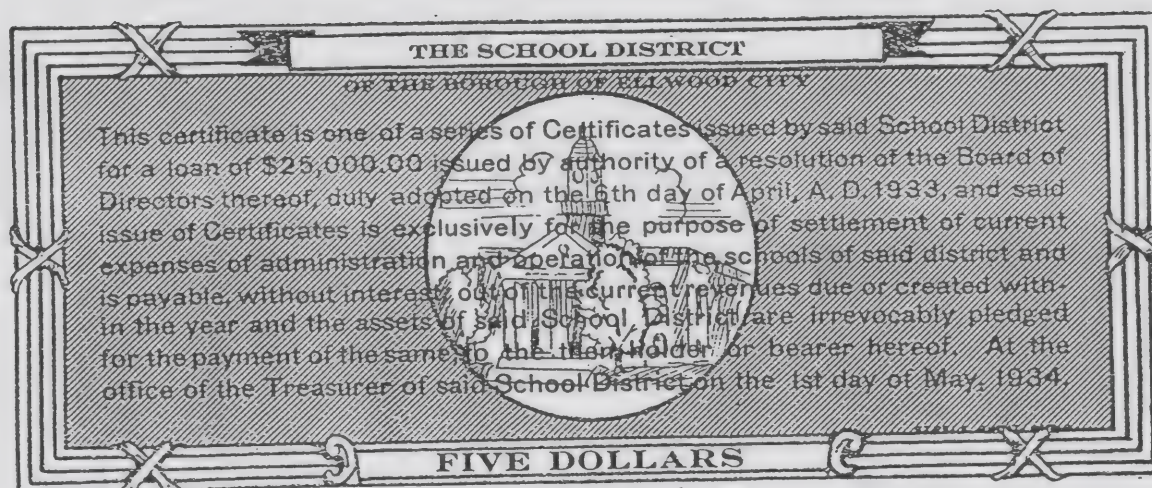
10,000 of the par value of	\$1.00 each totaling	\$10,000
2,000 of the par value of	\$5.00 each totaling	\$10,000
<u>500</u> of the par value of	<u>\$10.00 each totaling</u>	<u>\$5,000</u>
12,500 Notes issued	Total value	\$25,000

The face of each note displays the seal of the Ellwood City School District. The signature of H. W. Smith, school board President, is in the lower right hand corner and the signature of G. B. Hancher, school board Secretary, is in the lower left corner. Only one specimen note (purchased by the author from a former school employee who saved it from the incinerator) shows a partial serial number in the upper left corner. See below. The complete serial number, 11018, is visible only when the note is turned sideways.



Face: \$5 Note with Partial Serial Number

The back features a statement of indebtedness as well as a view of Lincoln High School, built in 1926, and still in use today. All specimen and regular issue notes were printed by the Steele Print Shop in Ellwood City. The Steele Print Shop is still in operation, unfortunately, the present owner reports that early company records concerning the scrip were discarded sometime in the mid 1950's.



Back: \$5 Note

The discovery envelope carried three names: Mr. James Marshall, Betty Rouse, and Mrs. Brewer.

*Betty Rouse
Supt. Office
Lincoln Bldg*

Mr. James Marshall

QQQ

*final script certificate (all others destroyed
by Mrs. Brewer)*

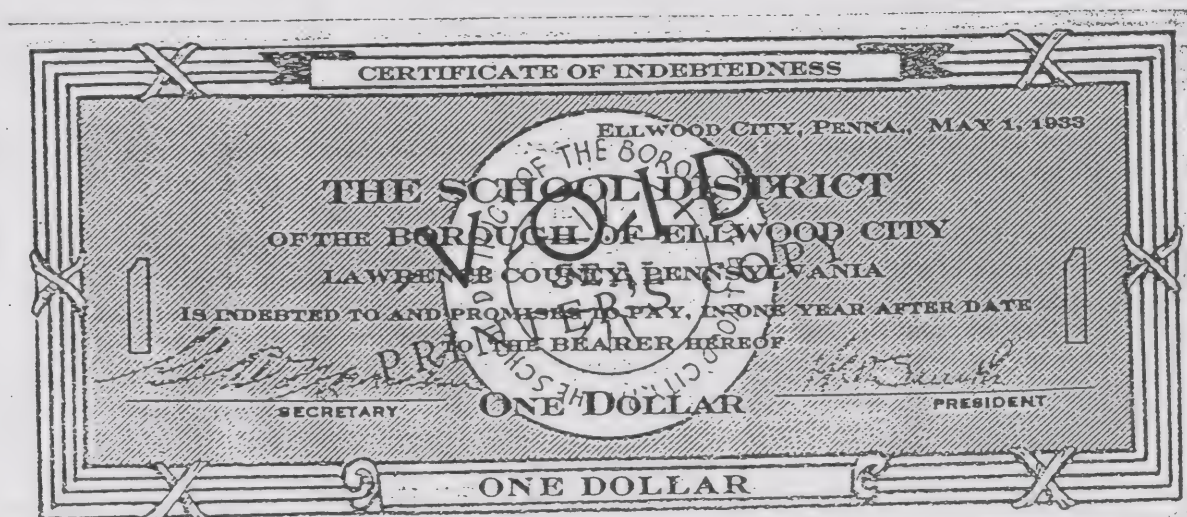
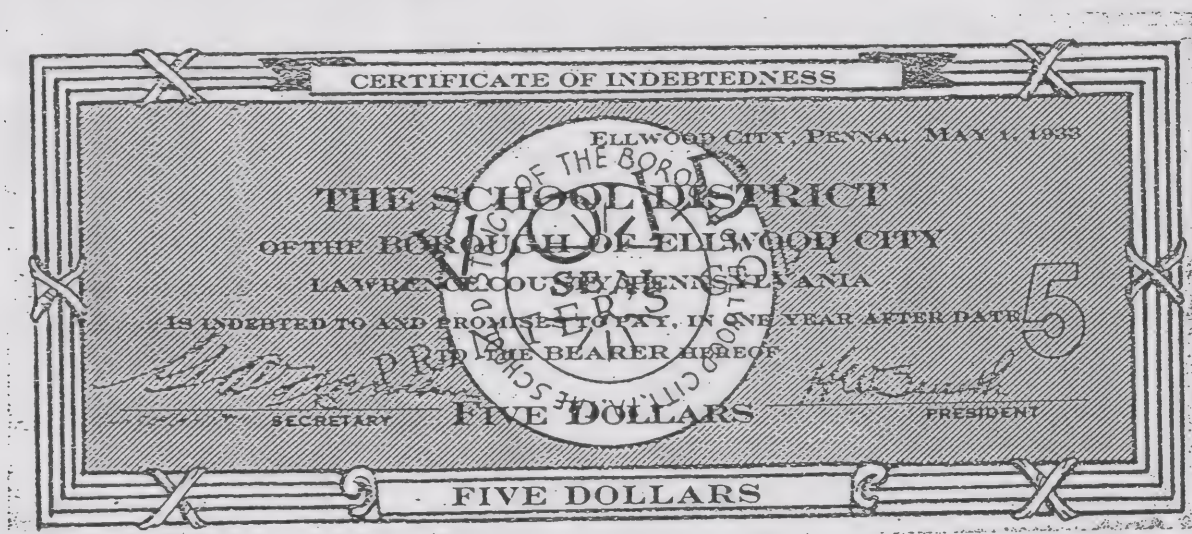
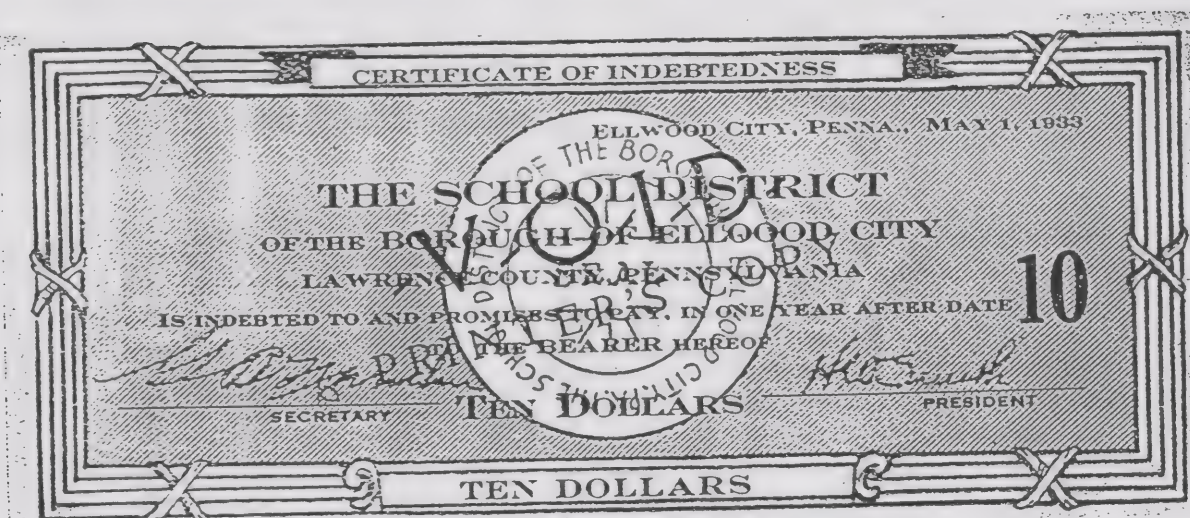
The Discovery Envelope

Mr. Marshall, deceased, was a prominent citizen whose son was an elementary school principal for some years in the Ellwood City School District. Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Rouse are former school secretaries who presently reside in Ellwood City. When questions concerning the whereabouts of the notes were put to Mrs. Rouse, she said that when the archives were cleaned out (ca. 1944) she received permission from Superintendent J. Ellis Bell to give Mr. Marshall some of the notes. "Others were destroyed" in her words, but she believes that some may be in the hands of individuals who did not redeem them.

When asked, Mrs. Brewer corrected the notation on the envelope reporting that she did not, in fact, destroy the scrip. They were destroyed by G. Blaine Hancher, the school board Secretary. Mrs. Brewer described the redeemed scrip as being "packed in a box ... probably destroyed." She also recalls that some notes were not redeemed. This was verified in a school district audit entry dated June 30, 1937. It recorded a total of \$15 worth of unredeemed scrip. The denominations of the notes that remain outstanding cannot be verified since the ledger containing that information is unavailable. Mrs. Brewer seems to recall that only one-dollar notes remain unredeemed. She speculates that higher denominations would have represented too large a sum to sacrifice for a souvenir during the Great Depression.

Since the discovery of the first four notes, a set of specimen notes have surfaced along with a single five-dollar note. It appears that all that remains of the printer's proofs submitted in April of 1933 are two ten-dollar specimen notes, five five-dollar specimen notes and one one-dollar note. Repeated efforts to confirm the existence of any of the unredeemed notes have failed.

Ellwood City Depression Scrip Specimen Notes



8

GEORGE WASHINGTON INDIAN PEACE MEDALS

1789 - 1795

PRESENTED TO THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DECEMBER 7TH, 1993

BY RICHARD J. CROSBY

EXERTS TAKEN FROM BOOK "INDIAN PEACE
MEDALS ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES "
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INDIAN PEACE MEDALS ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES

The medals which, for nearly three hundred years, have been given to prominent Indians in North America, have been happily called Indian Peace Medals, because, with but very few exceptions, the purpose of these medals was the promotion of peace and friendship between the Indians and their white neighbors.

These medals may be divided into two groups. The first group comprises those issued by, or on behalf of European governments, having colonies or dependencies in this country, consisting of a few French and Spanish medals, and a large number of British, which were issued, either in England or in the colonies, up to the Revolution, and later in England or Canada. Most of these medals have been described in various publications relating to early American and Canadian coins and medals, or in sale catalogues, but a comprehensive history of them still remains to be written in the English language.

The second group consists of the medals issued for presentation to Indians in the United States and covers a period of just one hundred years, the earliest bearing the date 1789 and the latest 1889. The medals belonging to this group, which are the ones described in the following pages, constitute two series. First: Medals issued by the United States Government, in the name of the President. Second: Medals issued by fur trading companies, or individuals, which had, or were supposed to have had, authority from the Secretary of War to prepare and distribute such medals.

The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787 and formally adopted in 1788. George Washington was inaugurated as first President, on the 30th of April, 1789. The seat of the Government was in New York City until December 1790, when it was removed to Philadelphia where it remained until 1800 when Washington became the National Capitol.

The custom of giving medals to friendly Indians, which had prevailed in colonial times, was adopted by the United States Government soon after it came into existence. The earliest medal bears the date 1789 and is inscribed G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. It is engraved on a thin sheet of silver and is oval in form. This was followed by others of a similar character dated 1792, 1793 and 1795. In 1797 three medals to be struck, both in copper and silver, known as the Washington Season medals, were made in England and shipped to this country but arrived after Washington's administration had terminated. These were followed by a series of medals, mostly in silver, bearing the portrait of each succeeding president, ending with Benjamin Harrison, 1889, with the exception of William Henry Harrison who died very shortly after his inauguration.

Indian Peace Medals were usually given to chiefs, or other important men on the occasion of the signing of treaties, the holding of important conferences, either in or adjacent to the territory of the Indians, or at the National Capitol, and when the Indians visited the seat of government, or federal representatives visited the Indian country; also frequently by Indian agents, at their own discretion, when circumstances warranted. Apparently the government kept no very accurate records of the number of medals distributed or to whom given, either in the early days or later on, as many were sent to Indian agents for general distribution. ---

Medals were also given to Indians, who had received medals from other governments, in exchange for those that they had, as the possession of a medal was supposed to be an indication of allegiance to the power from which it was received.

This practice of exchanging medals, must have been fairly common. The English, after their conquest of Canada, systematically got rid of the French medals worn by the Indians, either by exchange of English for French medals or by removing the name and title of the French King on the medal and substituting the name of the English King. The American Numismatic Society has two medals of Louis XV thus treated.

The Indians were very proud of their medals, and valued them highly, many were buried with the bodies of their wearers and many more were handed down to their successors and are to this day, in possession of their respective families, frequently being worn by the oldest descendant, or representative, of the original possessor. These facts, together with the practice of exchanging the medals of one government for those of another, when the allegiance of the Indian was correspondingly changed, account to a large extent for the present scarcity of the medals in general and especially of the earliest medals.

In some cases, medals were regarded as charms, and were supposed to possess supernatural powers of protection from danger or sickness. This is illustrated in the story of a chief of the Ute Tribe in Colorado, who wore a medal of President Lincoln in which he took great pride and which he regarded as a talisman that would protect him from all harm. During an encounter with a neighboring tribe, in 1873, a bullet struck this medal, which thereby saved his life. Instead of feeling grateful for the protection it had afforded, he said it was "heap bad medicine," because it had not manifested the power, which he supposed it possessed of keeping the bullet away from him entirely. He was therefore perfectly willing to dispose of it. This medal, with the bullet still imbedded in it, is now in the collection of The American Numismatic Society.

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS

The medals given during Washington's administration are of oval sheets of silver, provided with raised borders and rings for suspension, the designs being engraved by hand on each one.

1789

1. *Obverse:* A full-length figure of an Indian wearing a head-dress of feathers and a blanket draped about his body; his tomahawk is in the act of falling from his right hand; with his left hand he is receiving a pipe of peace from a female, typifying America in the garb of Minerva, who wears a helmet, coat of mail and a skirt that reaches to the ground; at her left side is a short sword in a sheath and on the ground, a shield and spear. The shield is oval in shape and is adorned with a Medusa head; in the background is a plow; above, G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, and, below, the date, 1789.

Reverse: Arms of the United States, eagle with extended wings, shield on breast with thirteen stripes and a plain field, in right talon an olive branch, and, in left, thirteen arrows; above the head, thirteen stars encircled by clouds and rays, and, at the top, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Size 106 x 137 mm., exclusive of the ring for suspension.

Plate 1

This medal, crude in workmanship, shows the initial attempt of our government in producing medals and was undoubtedly made in something of a hurry, and presumably in very limited numbers as only two specimens are known. Both medals came from the South and were without doubt given to Southern Indians, as a special commission was sent to treat with these Indians in 1789. The first specimen known was obtained by a Union Soldier somewhere in the South during the Civil War. Later it came into the possession of Mr. John F. Noegel of Philadelphia and was sold with his collection in 1915, since which time it has been in the collection of The American Numismatic Society. The second specimen was discovered in Georgia in 1926 and is now in a private collection.

It has been stated that medals were given to the Indians when the Treaty of Fort Harmer was made, but this event took place more than three months before Washington became President. This treaty was the most important Indian event in 1789. What medals, if any, were given on that occasion is not known, but the medal above described certainly could not have been produced at that time. Of course, it might have been given on account of this treaty, at a subsequent date. But as the treaty was effected on the 9th of January, 1789, and Washington did not become President until the 30th of April of that year, the Indians would have had a long wait for their medals which, according to the accounts of such later events as have come down to us, was not the customary procedure in these matters. On the other hand, no medals may have been available at the time the treaty was signed, and their preparation may have been delayed until the President should take office and the government be organized and in running order, under the provisions of the recently adopted constitution. It may also be conjectured that this, and possibly other medals, may have been prepared for use when needed, in 1789, and, as no medals are known bearing the date 1790, used in connection with the following event, in spite of the discrepancy in the date.

1792

On the 13th of March, 1792, a deputation of forty-seven chiefs, representing the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Tuscarora and Stockbridge tribes, arrived at Philadelphia and, between that time and the 30th of April, had a number of conferences with President Washington, the Secretary of War, the Governor of Pennsylvania and others.

The Indian who took the most prominent part in these conferences was the celebrated Seneca orator, ~~Sagoyewatha~~ or Red Jacket, and to him was given a medal, engraved by hand, as was the medal of 1789, but of much better and more elaborate work. The idea conveyed by the 1789 medal was brought out in this one, though the two important figures on the obverse are quite different.

2-A. *Obverse:* In the foreground, to the right, a full-length figure of George Washington in the uniform of a general, his right hand extended toward an Indian who is smoking a pipe of peace, his left hand resting on his sword; an oval medal is on the breast of the Indian, and his tomahawk is on the ground at his feet, having been dropped from his right hand; behind him is a large tree, only the trunk of which is visible, and a small evergreen tree; in the background, a man plowing with a yoke of oxen, and in the distance, low hills and a house; in the exergue, GEORGE WASHINGTON | PRESIDENT | 1792. in three lines. Plate 2

Reverse: Arms of the United States, as on the 1789 medal, except that the eagle holds in his beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. Plate 3

The rim which encircles the medal, is about one-eighth of an inch wide, and but slightly thicker than the medal. The ring for suspension is flat and corresponds with the rim. Size, exclusive of ring 127 × 171 mm.

The general description of the Red Jacket medal will apply to those that follow. As each medal was engraved by hand, no two can be found that are alike in every particular, and no attempt will be made to describe such accidental differences as exist among those intended to be exactly alike.

There are, however, nine distinct types, which are numbered 2 to 10 and these occur in different sizes, which are designated by the letters A, B and C. No. 2 is the only type of which all three sizes are known. Each medal of the other types corresponds in size to one of these, and is designated by the corresponding letter.

It would seem to be fair to assume that each type was made in three sizes, that is, three grades, the first grade, or largest medal to go to the chief of greatest importance, and so on down. This can only be proved by the discovery of other medals which have not yet come to light.

It is worthy of notice that the medals of the succeeding presidents from Jefferson to Taylor were issued in three sizes, and the Jefferson medals are mentioned in the Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition as first, second and third grade.

It is interesting to note that the head-dress of the Indian, as shown on the medal of the largest size, consists of five ostrich feathers, three upright and two drooping behind his head, while on the two smaller sizes there are but four feathers, two of which are upright and two drooping, it evidently being the idea of the engraver that the largest medal denoted the highest rank and therefore should show an additional feather. As the later medals are copies of the earlier ones, the same arrangement of feathers obtains in them all, the largest having one more feather than those of the smaller sizes. The feathers used by all Indians, from the earliest known to those of the present time, have been stiff feathers from the tail or wings of native birds, such as the eagle, wild turkey and others. Imported ostrich feathers were occasionally given to the Indians, who prized them highly, which might account for their appearance as the head-dress of the Indian on these medals.

2B. The Red Jacket Medal is the largest known of the date 1792. A medal of similar design, size 104 x 149 mm., was found in a secret compartment of the desk of Volckert Petrus Douw a number of years ago. Mr. Douw was born in 1720, and appointed Indian Commissioner in 1774. He died in 1801. While Indian Commissioner, he resided at Albany, so it is fair to assume that he obtained the medal from the Indian to whom it was originally given, and who probably belonged to one of the tribes constituting the Six Nations which at that time resided in New York State. The medal is still in possession of descendants of Mr. Duow who now live in Virginia. Plate 4

2C. A similar, but still smaller medal, Size 81 x 124 mm., is in the Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, New York. This originally belonged to Farmer's Brother, a well-known Seneca Chief who was one of the delegation that accompanied Red Jacket to Philadelphia in 1792.

3B. Of similar design to the last, but by a different engraver and treated in an entirely different manner. The Indian wears on his breast a gorget instead of the usual medal and the tomahawk is of a more military character. The trunks of the two trees are much thinner than on any of the other medals and very crooked, and on the larger tree trunk, a little above the Indian's head, are the leaves of what is possibly a twining grape vine. The inscription is in three lines, GEORGE WASHINGTON | PRESIDENT | 1792. The reverse is much more nearly like the last. The rim and ring for suspension are also similar to the other medals of this date. Size 105 x 149 mm. Plate 4

4C. Two other medals of 1792 are known to the writer. These are similar to No. 2 except that the inscription on the obverse is in two lines, instead of three, and the tail of the figure nine in the date is extended so as to encircle the entire date—GEORGE WASHINGTON | PRESIDENT 1792. One of these medals, size 81 × 124 mm., is in the collection of The American Numismatic Society. Plate 5

The other, size 81 × 127 mm., when last seen several years ago, belonged to a resident of New York State, whose present address is not known. Nothing is recorded regarding the original recipient of either of these two medals.

1793

The medals of this year are of four types, two without any mark to designate the engraver or silversmith, who produced them, and two with the initials J.L. and J.R. in the shape of a small counterstamp or hall-mark.

5A. Of the largest size, 127 × 173 mm., with five feathers in the Indian's head-dress and the date on the same line with the word *President*. It was obtained by trade, from a woman who was an Indian trader in Missouri, about eighty years ago, and was purchased in 1914 by Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell of New York, who presented it to The American Numismatic Society in 1916, where it now is. Plates 6 and 7

6A. Of the largest size, 125 × 175 mm. Similar to 5A except that the tail of the 9 encircles the date, as in 4C. This medal is in the Joseph G. Mitchelson Collection at the Connecticut State Library, Hartford. It was obtained in Missouri, a number of years ago, from a woman who claimed descent from the original owner. Mr. Mitchelson either did not get the name of the original Indian, or, if he did, he left no record of it with the medal.

6C. Of the smallest size, 81 × 124 mm. It is in the Chicago Historical Society; and is similar to the last.

The foregoing medals were apparently the work of several engravers. Who these engravers were, is not known to the writer. In 1789, the seat of government was in New York City. Late in the following year it was moved to Philadelphia where it remained until some years after the end of Washington's administration.

While it cannot be stated positively, it is exceedingly likely that local silversmiths of New York or Philadelphia were employed to prepare these medals.

The medals of 1792 show great improvement over the ones made in 1789. 2A, 2B and the obverse of 2C were evidently the work of the same engraver. The reverse of 2C resembles more closely types 4, 5 and 6 and may have been done by the engraver of those medals. 3B shows a marked difference in the obverse design, which is duly noted in the description of the medal, the treatment of the trees is also quite different and there are other variations which, I am inclined to think, would indicate a different engraver. 4C, 5A and B and 6A and C are no doubt the work of the same engraver.

7B. Same design at last, but the engraving not so good. The rim is also similar, but the ring for suspension is quite different, being oval in shape, with the longest dimension horizontal instead of upright, and a simple ornament at each side. The reverse is also similar in design, but the treatment is quite different; at the bottom is a small stamp, or hall-mark bearing the letters J L. Size 105 × 144 mm. This medal is in the Oklahoma Historical Society. It was obtained by an Agency trader, over forty years ago, from an Indian of the Sac and Fox Tribe. Its earlier history is unknown. Plate 8

7C. Similar to last except that the date 1793 is below the word *PRESIDENT*, and larger in size; from the position of the words it would appear that it was originally intended to put the date on the second line, in the same position as on all the other 1793 medals, but the space reserved for it being insufficient, it was, as an after thought, placed below. The stamp with the engraver's initials, J L, is on the obverse. This medal is in poor condition, having been bent and straightened out again, and the rim and ring for suspension are missing. The size is 81 × 121 mm., which would be slightly larger if the rim had not been removed. From the W. W. C. Wilson collection, now in the collection of The American Numismatic Society. Its early history is unknown.

The style of the engraving on the last two medals is decidedly different from that of any of the other oval medals. The technique is much less elaborate, and they appear to have been done by a less skillful engraver, and without the careful attention to details that is shown on the others. The three best known Philadelphia silversmiths, who flourished about this time, and whose initials were J. L., were—(1) Joseph Lownes, who usually stamped his work with his full name, but might possibly have used his initials either if the government had objected to more being placed on the medal, or if he had considered it more appropriate to make his stamp inconspicuous on such small work where it would have had to occupy so prominent a place; (2) John Leacock, who advertised as early as 1751 but was still working in 1796, and whose stamp was I.L. in either a rectangle or an oval; (3) John Le Tellier, working in 1770, whose mark was I.L.T. As the national Capitol was in Philadelphia in 1795, it would seem more likely that government work of this kind should be executed there, rather than be sent to J. Lynch of Baltimore, John Burt Lyng of New York or Joseph Loring of Boston. Of the three Philadelphia silversmiths, the presumption would be in favor of Joseph Lownes, who was born in 1754, and advertised himself from 1780 to 1792 as located at 130 South Front Street, Philadelphia. Of course, there is also the possibility that the J. L. may stand for some unknown engraver, who was never considered a silversmith, but simply plied his trade, accepting such work as was committed to him.

The later medals of 1793 and all of 1795 were the work of Joseph Richardson of Philadelphia, who stamped his initials J.R. or I.R. in a small square punch mark, near the bottom, on either the obverse or reverse of each medal. The design of the medals, types 2 and 5, is closely copied. The inscription and date, on the obverse, are, in each case, in two lines GEORGE WASHINGTON | PRESIDENT 1793 or 1795. The rim is very narrow and much higher, and the ring for suspension is at right angles with the medal.

Joseph Richardson, belonged to an old Quaker family of silversmiths. His grandfather, Francis Richardson, who was born in New York in 1681, was taken to Philadelphia when nine years old and lived there until his death in 1729. There still exist many evidences of the latter's handiwork, marked with the initials F. R. in a heart-shaped punch mark.

Francis Richardson's son, Joseph Richardson (Senior), was born in 1711, married Mary Allen in 1748 and worked at his profession until his death in 1784. His shop was on the west side of Front Street below Walnut.

Joseph Richardson (Junior), son of the latter, was born in 1752 and advertised as a silversmith in 1777 and at later periods. On the death of his father, he and his brother Nathaniel took over the shop on Front Street, and are noted in the Philadelphia directories from 1785 to 1791. On March 12, 1795, he was appointed assayer at the United States Mint, which office he held until his death in March, 1831."

8A. A medal of the largest size, 128 x 174 mm., dated 1793, is in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society. The engraver's initials, J R, are on the reverse. The face and hair of Washington show quite different treatment from that of the smaller medals of this date which bear the same initials, and are, of course, by the same engraver. As is usual on the medals of the largest size the Indian's head-dress consists of five ostrich feathers. Plate 9

8-B. Of the middle size, the writer knows of three medals of this date, all of nearly the same size. One of these—size, 112 x 155 mm., with the engraver's stamp, JR, on the reverse, was in the collection of William H. Hunter, of Toronto, Canada, which was sold in Philadelphia in 1920. The name of the present owner is not known.

Another medal, with the engraver's stamp, JR, on the obverse, which measures 105 x 149 mm., is in the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia. Plate 10

1795

No medals have come to light bearing the date 1794, and with the year 1795 the issue of these large oval hand-engraved medals appears to have come to an end. If any exist bearing later dates, they are still unknown. All the known medals of 1795, except the Treaty of Greenville medal, which is entirely different, bear the stamp of Joseph Richardson. The later ones are slightly larger and bear the letters, I.R.

9C. Similar to 8B except the date, 1795, and the stars above the eagle's head, and the stripes on the United States shield, on the reverse, which are increased to fifteen. Size 81 x 120 mm. This medal is in the collection of Indian relics of Daniel B. Dyer, a well known Indian Agent, which is now in the museum of the Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri. Plate 11

Two new States, Vermont and Kentucky, having been admitted to the Union, an Act of Congress, approved January 13, 1794, provided "that from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." On April 4, 1818, this was again changed by Act of Congress, "that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white on a blue field. That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

These changes applied to the flag only. The number of stripes on the shield, in the United States coat of Arms, was not effected by them, still the engraver of this medal evidently took it for granted that the fifteen stripes on the flag should be repeated on the shield. The same number of stripes are on the shield on the Treaty of Greenville medal, which is described later.

10B. *Obverse*, similar to last.

Reverse, similar except that the United States shield contains but thirteen stripes. There are, however, fifteen stars around the eagle's head. Size 102 x 146 mm. Copper, heavily plated with silver. As far as is known, all other medals of this series are solid silver. This medal was presented to the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., by Mr. John W. Caldwell, of Clarksonville, Tennessee. Plate 11

This completes, as far as our present knowledge goes, the oval, engraved Indian Peace Medals of this design. There remains one more oval, engraved medal of 1795, which is entirely different and refers to a particular treaty only.

The Treaty of Greenville, which was signed on the 3rd of August, 1795, was the most important Indian event of that year. It was negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne, at Greenville, Ohio, with representatives of the following twelve tribes: Chippewa, Delaware, Eel River, Kaskaskia, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Piankashaw, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Wea and Wyandot.

Medals were given at the conclusion of this treaty.

After signing the Treaty of Greenville on August 3rd, various formalities, etc., were carried on for several days. On August 7th the nations again assembled and many goods and presents were distributed.

The General (Anthony Wayne) arose and said:—

"Listen! all you Nations present. I have hitherto addressed you as brothers. I now adopt you all, in the name of the President and Fifteen great Fires of America, as their children, and you are so accordingly. The medals which I shall have the honor to deliver to you, you will consider as presented by the hands of your father, the Fifteen Fires of America. These you will hand down to your children's children, in commemoration of this day—a day in which the United States of America gives peace to you and all your Nations, and receives you and them under the protecting wings of her eagle." (Council adjourned.)

(The Medals were delivered August 8th, also silver ornaments.)

These medals must have been the regular medals dated 1795, described above. Although the majority of the medals of 1795 in existence today were undoubtedly given on the occasion of this treaty, others were distributed as well, as Fish Carrier, the Cayuga Chief, whose tribe was not concerned in this treaty, had one of this date.

There is, however, in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, a medal of 1795 which refers directly to the Treaty of Greenville.

11. An oval plate of silver without any raised rim or attachment for suspension, size, 79x109 mm., engraved by hand, *obverse* and *reverse* the same. An eagle with wings spread, shield on breast, with fifteen stripes and plain field; in right talon, a branch of laurel, and, in the left, fifteen arrows; in his beak, a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; eagle's head encircled by rays, as on the foregoing medals, but no clouds or stars; below, a scroll inscribed TREATY of GREENVILLE 3rd August 1795; around the edge, an elaborately engraved border. Plate 12

There does not appear to be any record of the special purpose for which this medal was issued. It certainly could not have been made until some time after the treaty was signed at Greenville, Ohio, as it bears the exact date, and this date could not have been known in Philadelphia until the treaty reached there, which, with the slow modes of travel in vogue at that period, would have been considerably later. We do know that medals were distributed to the chiefs five days after the treaty was signed.

This medal originally belonged to a Wyandot chief, named Tarhe, or The Crane, who was one of the signers of the Treaty of Greenville. It was purchased from his granddaughter in 1877, and presented to The Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1889, together with a medal of 1793, previously described.

From the fact that this medal, which is the only specimen known at the present time, was given to an Indian who already had one of the large medals—dated two years earlier—it seems not unlikely that it was given only to those Indians, who were signers of this treaty, and who had previously received the regular medal of 1793, while the regular medal of 1795 was given to all the others.

Indian peace medals mark British treaties

Symbolic tokens of esteem



INDIAN PEACE medal of 1871 carries a portrait of Queen Victoria.

When the English Colonists arrived on North American shores, they encountered indigenous peoples of varying degrees of political sophistication.

In Maine and New Hampshire were the Abenakis, an extremely loose amalgam of independent clans owing allegiance to no one particular leader (except occasionally, in times of general war). In upper New York, the Iroquois confederacy represented the single most powerful grouping of Native Americans north of the Delaware and east of the Mississippi Rivers.

First contacts between whites and natives were usually tentative and cautious. As white settlements grew in size and number, contacts increased, as did trade.

Local white relations with Indians were governed by a constellation of religious, social, political, cultural and even biological forces that ensured the disappearance of tribal groupings that were of limited warlike capabilities. The Pequot War of 1636-37 is a good case in point. That people had so far disappeared by the time Herman Melville wrote *Moby Dick* that when he looked for the name of an extinct race for Captain Ahab's whaling ship he could find no better than the *Pequod* for it.

Such was not the case with the few really powerful tribal groupings found in upper New York state and in Georgia and South Carolina. There, confederacies of peoples wielded such military power that English, French and Spanish governors had to be careful not to alienate potential allies in their constant bickerings over control of the rivers and fur trade.

English attitudes towards these powerful indigenous peoples mirrored European diplomatic practices of the time. Accustomed as they were to dealing with crowned heads of state, the English looked for kings among the native peoples. When they found someone who seemed to be treated by his fellows with more respect and deference than others, the English accepted him as the leader and customarily called him "king."

Having found a "king," the next step was to make a formal treaty of peace and alliance with him. In the best case, such a treaty would include in its wording that the "king" accepted the lordship of the distant King of England. At worst, the treaty would acknowledge the political independence of the tribe. Either way, the treaty carried rights and obligations incumbent on both signers. That the "king" found among the Indians might only have been a war or a spiritual leader, and not a hereditary ruler (with exceptions, principally in the Southern states bordering the Mississippi, where there were true hereditary rulerships), didn't occur to the English at first. The success of Sir William Johnson in holding Iroquois loyalties to the English was based primarily upon his unique understanding of northern tribal custom.

Part of the peace treaty signing ceremonies was the giving of gifts. To the Indians, such gifts were tokens of good will and plain speaking. To the English, they were symbols of the treaty, itself, of the

understanding arrived at during the negotiations, and in many cases, of absolute expected loyalty. The Indian gifts could take many forms, often belts of wampum. The English gifts included such things as firearms, foodstuffs, and cookware. The most politically charged English gift, however, was the medal.

These medals came in different sizes and were made of different metals. For official purposes, such as medals awarded at treaty signing times were silver. Less important occasions would call for less important medals, pieces made of brass of a much smaller size. The obverses usually bore the bust of the king then ruling. Those most often seen are George I and George III. Reverse designs were usually the royal arms, but hunting scenes dominated those of the small brass medals.

Some medals, those of George III in particular, were struck as solid pieces. Others are known as two shells joined around the rim. Our own original Jefferson medals echo the hollow treatment, although probably for different reasons.

It is presumed that the larger the medal, the more important the recipient. So, the largest sized medal went to the leader the English believed to be most important for their purposes. Smaller medals were distributed to those believed less important. Medals were usually holed at the top or came with an integral loop, for wearing.

These medals were worn proudly, as tokens of esteem, and were often passed down to sons as family heirlooms. Those that survive today usually show signs of having been worn, and often worn hard. Nicks, dents and low grades are typical. The smaller, brass medals are quite rare and are usually excavation pieces. They are typically found in western Pennsylvania sites. Silver medals aren't, as a rule, as rare, with some notable exceptions (the Montreal or Lion and Wolf medals, for examples).

There's a good selection of British Indian peace medals coming up in Presidential Coin & Antique company's 55th sale in December. A Lion and Wolf medal was consigned by R. Henry Norweb Jr. to the American Numismatic Society Benefit auction (Stack's sale, November). Auctions by Bowers & Merena's sale of the Frederick B. Taylor collection (March 1987) had an exceptionally large offering of the smaller brass medals. The same firm's sale of the Chris Schenkel collection (November 1990) included other English Indian peace medals.

Michael J. Hodder is a researcher and cataloger specializing in U.S. Colonial coins, with his own business. He was appointed the historian of the American Numismatic Association in 1991 and is a native of Great Britain.



Coins in Britain
Michael J. Hodder



2A



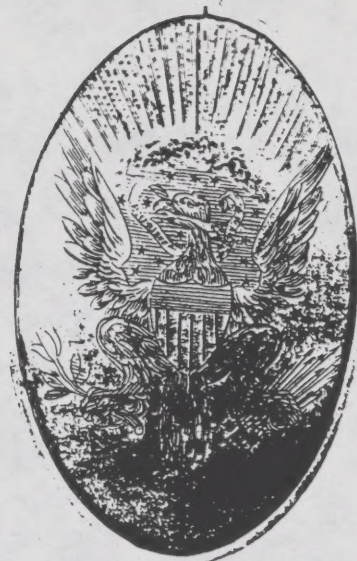
2A



2B



3B



4c



5A



5A



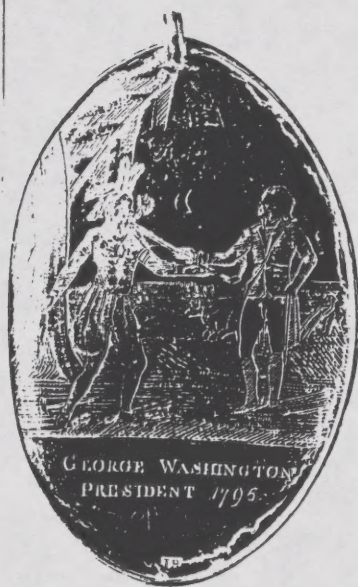
7 B



8 A



8 B



9 c



10 B